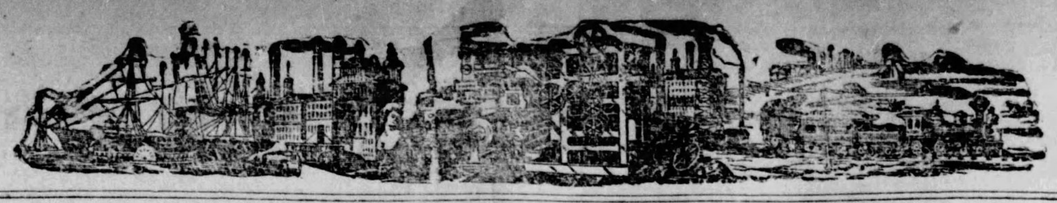
An Advertisement in a Lively Newspaper

Like the Bee, for instance,
Will always pay good dividends
on the investment.
The Bee circulates in 400 towns
Every day and an ad reaches
thousands of readers.

The Bee.



The Foraker Faction is On Top Again

And his friend Charley Griffin
Beat Gov. McKinley for chairman
of the state convention.
Big feather in Charley's cap.
Those who know say Griffin
wants
to be Governor next trip.

VOL XVI. NO. 282. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY MARCH 26, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

OUR WINDOWS WILL SHOW

-:-YOU THIS WEEK-:-

LIBRARY TABLES.
PARLOR TABLES,
TEA TABLES.
FANCY STANDS,

In Mahogany, Oak and White Maple.

On our Floors a Large Stock of Tables of Every Variety.

THE CONANT BROS.' FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

READY FOR SPRING.

To all lovers of refined dress, this announcement will signify much.

Although established less than a year, we have already gained the good will of a large majority of the people of Toledo. We have accomplished this by giving value. They appreciate the opportunity of obtaining

. . FINE CUSTOM . .
. MADE CLOTHING.

At ONE-HALF the original measured price.

Encouraged by our success, we have been more zealous than ever to obtain only the most desirable styles from the leading "Bon Ton" custom tailors of the east and west. Large invoices have arrived during the past few days, and we are now prepared to show all the varied shades, which will be worn for spring, in the different styles of Suits, Coats and Vests, Pantaloons and Spring Overcoats. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock, and promise the same politeness to those who desire to be shown the merits of our clothing before buying, as to our regular trade.

Misfit Clothing Parlors
COR. MADISON AND SUPERIOR STS.

Remember we are directly on the Corner of Madison and Superior streets.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES Of our own manufacture. Fewer prices. Wooden and Wicker ware. Hammocks and Croquet sets. Baskets of every variety. Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons Velocipedes Etc. Etc.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., March 26.

Weather Conditions.

The country from the Rocky mountains to the lower Atlantic coast is under the influence of the low pressure which is now central over Missouri and Iowa, and cloudy weather with rain and snow prevails over the greater portion of this territory with higher average temperatures. This storm center, with an abnormally low barometric pressure, will move eastward, causing easterly or southerly winds in the lower lake region, and rain or snow. An area of high pressure has appeared on the Pacific, and is moving eastward with lower temperatures attending its advance. Snow was falling at Omaha, North Platte, Bismarck, Ft. Bufford, Miles City and Qu'Appelle, and rain at St. Vincent, Des Moines, Kansas City, Louisville, Washington, Norfolk and Charleston, where a local fall of 1.26 inch is reported for the past 24 hours. The isotherm of 30 degrees passes through Portland, Me., and the upper lakes.

The weather in this vicinity will be slightly warmer with increasing cloudiness and probably rain, and for Sunday rain and slightly cooler.

Stations.	Wind.	Tem.	Vel.
Toledo, clear	E	39	8
Buffalo, clear	NE	42	8
Cleveland, clear	E	42	6
St. Louis, clear	SE	50	lt
Indianapolis, clear	NE	44	lt
Kansas City, rain	S	42	12
Chicago, cloudy	E	40	12
Des Moines, rain	E	[illegible]	12
St. Paul, cloudy	calm	[illegible]	
North Platte, snow	NW	34	12
Moorhead, cloudy	S	34	8
Bismarck, snow	NW	38	20
Minnedosa, missing.			
Alpena, foggy	NE	30	lt
Sault Ste Marie, cloudy	SE	30	6

H. C. BATE.
Acting Observer, in Charge.

LOCAL.

Self-made Toledoans.
Real estate reviewed.
The Old Ladies' Home.
Prof. Denmon's lecture.
Toledo clubs and societies.
Sporting gossip of interest.
Personal and social gossip.
New law firm to branch out.
The O. Y. C.'s entertainment.
Changes at the weather office.
Mrs. Edward's paper on narcotics.
Rev. Beebards on "What I Believe."
Theatrical gossip; coming attractions.
John H. Puck, democratic candidate for police commissioner.

UNITED STATES.

The state of trade.
The Ohio legislature.
Ives to play Slosson.
Neighborhood personals.
M. D. Harter on free silver.
Rear end collision in Indiana.
Prof. Foster's weather report.
Porter makes a bid for a life job.
Silver to be discussed in the senate.
Sherman and Foraker fight in Ohio.
Stormy trip of the good ship Billings.
Latest news in the Bering sea dispute.
Ohio republicans to meet in Cleveland.

FOREIGN.

Canada on the seal troubles.
Lord Salisbury remains firm.
Dr. Peters' rule in Africa to be investigated.

Backed up by a cash offer—the statements that are made by the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They say that their medicine will *cure*, perfectly and permanently, the worst case of Chronic Catarrh in the Head—that not only Catarrh itself, but all the troubles that come from it, and every thing catarrhal in its nature, are cured by the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of their remedy.

They can't say any more. Probably every medicine for Catarrh claims as much. But it's one thing to *promise* a cure—it's a very different thing to *perform* it. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy want to prove that they *mean* what they say. So they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, they'll pay you $500 in cash. You're sure of the money or a cure. Isn't such a medicine worth trying?

JOHN J. BARBER,
DENTIST,
315 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

GRIFFIN LEADS.

He Scores a Big Victory in Columbus.

Sherman Men Find Themselves Out-Voted.

A Lucas County Statesman to the Front.

Ohio Republicans to Meet in Cleveland.

The First Gun Has Been Fired in What Will Prove to be a Battle Unto Death Among Buckeye Republicans.

Columbus, March 26.—(Special)—The republican state committee last night, at its meeting, selected Cleveland as the place and April 27-28 as the time for holding the convention.

After the decks were cleared on the time and place contest the fight commenced between Sherman, McKinley and Foraker followers for the temporary chairmanship.

The first named faction placed McKinley in nomination, while Representative Griffin took up the sword for Forakerites.

He was single handed as a leader, while Private Secretary Boyle and all of McKinley's appointees, henchmen and the fellows who expected jobs were on hand button-holing members to vote for McKinley.

In fact before the executive session was held everybody conceded McKinley's selection, but a short time in secret session knocked his followers into a cocked hat and the air is blue with profanity.

As it was known that Foraker had refused the position on account of pressing business engagements Cappellar, Poe and other followers selected Griffin, who has a long knife concealed for Sherman, McKinley, Harris and others of that faction.

His candidacy was unknown until it was announced that he had beaten McKinley by one vote.

A real test vote between the Sherman and Foraker factions was made on the secretaryship. The candidates were W. S. Matthews (Forakerite), John R. Malloy, clerk of the house of representatives (Shermanite).

It resulted 13 to 8, so that Foraker's friends captured everything.

As soon as it was announced that Griffin had succeeded in the fight Mr. Hahn trotted over to the Neil house, captured Griffin, took him into a corner and said to him:

"Now you are in a sense a state officer and must not make any more breaks on the floor of the house similar to those you have made."

To this the Lucas county statesman replied:

"If you Sherman people will attend to your own business and let mine alone you will get along much better. Furthermore, the friends of Foraker did not seek any fight, but when the other side threw down the gauntlet we could not do otherwise, in honor to our leader and ourselves, than to pick it up and hurl it back into the teeth of you fellows; that it was either rule or ruin.

"Just keep up that kind feeling and my word for it, we will make your side ridiculous, and we will not change one plan of our intention to show the republicans of Ohio that Foraker was beaten by the federal office holders, and promises of positions, no matter what may be said by Sherman or others."

At the end of this tirade Mr. Hahn concluded he was in a hornet's nest and slid off quietly, and when approached for his side of the story, replied:

"I have nothing to say."

It has leaked out that this visit was made more in the interest of himself than anybody else, as Sherman, with the federal influence, wants Hahn as a member of the national committee.

BIDDING FOR VOTES.

Harrison Lets No Opportunities Slip By.

District Commissioners Want a Hundred Thousand Dollars to Entertain the Grand Army.

Washington, March 26.—A message from the president transmitting a communication from the district commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the executive committee of the G. A. R. encampment, to be held next September, has been laid before the senate. An appeal is made for $100,000, one-half to be paid by the district for the expenses of the encampment. The president says:

"The event is one of national interest, and the attendance of surviving union soldiers will probably be larger than any encampment that has ever been held.

"The parade of the survivors of our great armies on Pennsylvania avenue, will bring vividly back those momentous days when the great armies of the east and west marched through the streets of Washington in high parade, and were received by our citizens with joyful acclaim.

"It seems to me that it will be highly appropriate for congress suitably to aid in making this demonstration impressive and in extending to those soldiers whose lives a beneficent Providence has prolonged, an opportunity to see in the security and peaceful development and prosperity, which now so happily prevail at the national capital, the fruits of their sacrifice and valor."

IVES AND SLOSSON.

The Two Billiardists Will Meet in Chicago.

The Young Napoleon Accepts the Challenge of the Student for Sometime in May.

Chicago, March 26.—Frank C. Ives to-day formally accepted George F. Slosson's challenge to play him for the emblem, the championship of the world, at fourteen inch balk line and $500 a side.

The young Napoleon called on the Brunswick-Balk-Collender company and notified the doners of the trophy that he would accept Slosson's challenge, and stipulated that the match should be played between May 15 and and 25, the exact date to be fixed hereafter.

Ives had left up a forfeit of $250 when he drew his prize money from the Schaefer match. He has refused all offers to play in New York, and Slosson must now face his young opponent in Chicago.

SPIES IN A BALLOON.

Russians Alarmed at the Air Ships.

Warsaw, March 26.—Several balloons coming from the German frontier have recently been seen hovering over the Russian fortresses and camps and are believed to constitute a special spy service. One at Kovno was fired at but the occupants continued to use their glasses undisturbed.

The balloon seemed to be under perfect control. It is said that at Dombrowico, 84 miles west of Warsaw, a balloon was seen sailing against a fresh breeze, stopped when it pleased and maneuvered as if fitted with a perfect steering and propelling apparatus.

WHALEBACK CARS

As Well as Boats, To Be Built at West Superior.

West Superior, Wis., March 26.—Representatives of the American Cylindrical Car company yesterday completed negotiations for the establishment here of a manufactory. The land company will donate 10 acres of land and erect buildings costing $100,000. The car company is to employ 500 men. The product will be whaleback or cylindrical cars, freight and passenger, steel plates and structural iron for the same to be furnished by the plant at a stipulated price for a term of years. Postmaster General Wanamaker is the heaviest stockholder in the company.

SUGAR BEETS.

Denver, Col., March 26.—The state beet sugar convention adjourned after perfecting a permanent organization and arranging for the holding of the next annual meeting in that city on the third Wednesday in January, 1893. Col. A. C. Fisk, of Araphoe county, was elected president, and G. M. Hall, of Otero county, secretary of the permanent organization.

A REVIEW OF TRADE.

Prospects Are Not So Bright This Week.

Less Evidence of Improvement Than Were Seen Last Week—What R. G. Dunn Has to Say.

New York, March 26.—R. G. Dun & Co. say: Business indications are not quite so clear. There is on the whole less evidence of improvement in distribution, and yet the prospect of the great industries seem brighter.

The movement of grain and cotton falls off and sharp decline in prices is felt in many quarters, but the tone of the iron, woolen, cotton and specie manufactures is rather improved. The money markets are abundantly supplied. With unusually conflicting signs, the confidence which prevails in business circles is still unabated.

Wheat has dropped to 95 1-8c, a decline of nearly 3c for the week, though stronger in tone at the end, receipts having been 2,500,000 bushels and exports only 870,000 in four days. Corn is nearly 1c stronger, with exports of 7,344,000 in four days, but oats is a quarter lower, pork and lard a shade lower. Oil has declined 2 3-4c and coffee 1-8c. Cotton is down 6 3-4c for middling uplands, all receipts this week having been much less and exports greater than a year ago; the stocks at ports have diminished but are still 444,000 bales greater than at same date last year. Silver has fallen to 40.44d per ounce, the lowest ever quoted, and at New York only 88 1-4 is paid for bullion. Prices of commodities as a whole have declined 3-4 per cent. during the week, and are now 18 per cent. lower than a year ago at this time.

The iron trade shows a better tone, in spite of very low prices.

The woolen manufacturer is doing unusually well for the season, though very low prices and sharp foreign competition in some branches are seriously felt.

The cheapness of cotton helps the manufacture the more because the demand fairly sustains the price of goods.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 231, as compared with totals of 240 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 256.

BOLD WORK OF ROBBERS.

Hunting for an Old Man's Money.

Defenseless Women Bound and Stabbed by Masked Men at McKeesport.

Pittsburg, March 26.—Mary Taylor, daughter of James Taylor of McKeesport, was awakened early by a noise in her room and found three masked men armed with revolvers and knives searching through the bureau drawers.

She screamed and one of the robbers made a lunge at her with a knife, severely wounding her in the left arm. Her screams awakened her sister and the robbers then bound and gagged the young ladies, but the noise attracted the other members of the household and neighbors and the robbers were forced to make a hasty exit.

Mr. Taylor, who is nearly 100 years old, recently sold a piece of property receiving $25,000 cash, and it is supposed the thieves were after this money.

Mary Taylor had been an invalid for several years and the shock from the fright, together with the wound received in the arm, it is feared will result in her death. Her condition to-day is very precarious.

ARE AFTER GEN. GREELY.

A Court-martial Asked in His Case.

He is Charged by Gen. Killon With Insubordination—His Friends Alarmed.

Washington, March 26.—An officer of the army of high rank is authority for the statement that a court-martial may be ordered within the next few days for the trial of Gen. A. W. Greely, chief officer of the army for the violation of the general orders of the war department.

Gen. Greely's offense consists of having addressed the secretary of war and members of the committee on appropriations in opposition to placing the new military bureau of information under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the adjutant general's office.

Adjutant-General Kelton has brought Gen. Greely's breach of discipline to the attention of the department in a letter which comments severely upon the general's orders.

In his letter Gen. Kelton says that Gen. Greely's action in addressing members of congress in order to bring about what he had failed to secure from the secretary of war amounts to a threat of insubordination, and demands a severe rebuke, if not a courtmartial.

Such a recommendation as this is usually sufficient, at least, for a court of inquiry. Gen. Greely's friends and defenders are somewhat uneasy at the outlook.

REMARKABLE VITALITY.

A Man at 94 Lives Eight Weeks Without Food.

Crawfordville, Ind., March 26.—Basil Tracey, the phenomenal faster, who for over eight weeks past had tasted neither food or medicine and had barely managed to keep alive by reason of his wonderful vitality, die yesterday at the advanced age of 94 years.

FIRM AS A ROCK.

Lord Salisbury Shows No Signs of Backing Down

And is Preparing to Back Up His Position.

Big English Fleet on Its Way to Bering Sea.

Ready for Battle on a Few Hours' Notice.

The Anti-American Talk is Growing in London and the Club Rooms Find Plenty to Gossip About—Officers Are Reticent.

London, March 26.—It is reported today that Lord Salisbury is more resolute than ever not to renew the modus vivendi and that the meditated liberal attack upon the government policy in Bering sea has only strengthened the purpose of the ministry in this respect.

The government feels that it will be sustained by the country in refusing to accede to the American demand, and it is generally admitted that the latest note of President Harrison threatening the use of the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce the American claim to exclusive rights in the Bering sea has aroused a strong anti-American feeling among the masses which is reflected in the press of all shades of political opinion.

The government, it is stated on good authority, believes that the newspapers reflect popular sentiment, and that the ministry will be supported in resisting the claim that the Bering sea cannot be entered for seal hunting purposes.

As to naval preparations, there is no doubt that instructions have been cabled to Admiral Hotham to go north earlier than usual. These instructions do not involve any hostile intent against the United States, but the fact is that the usual time of entrance of Canadian sealers into the Bering sea, nearly the whole strength of the British Pacific squadron will be within easy reach of the scene of dispute, and ready to carry out such orders as may be deemed necessary, while it is also intimated that before June a part of the British China squadron will be on the way to the Pacific.

The authorities are reticent but there is plenty of talk going on in the clubs and elsewhere by officers in a semi-official way that does not promise any backdown on the part of the ministry.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Chicago Grand Jury Continues Its Good Work.

Chicago, March 26.—The grand jurors have voted to return indictments for perjury against Alderman Michael Bowler and Harold Michaelson, both of the Fifteenth ward.

The evedence on which the indictments were found related to an ordinance for the extension of a street car line.

The indictments were held back by the jury for further consideration, therefore no capiases were issued and the men will not be arrested for the present.

WHISKY AND JEALOUSY.

A Wood Chopper in Wisconsin Who Did Deadly Work.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 26.—Richard Hildebrandt, a logger from Medford, Wis., who has been living in this city for five months, angered with jealousy and stimulated with drink, shortly before midnight last night attempted to kill a woman with whom he had been intimate, shot a finger off the hand of a fellow roomer who defended her, proceeded to the home of the woman's sister, and put a bullet into her head, seriously if not fatally wounding her, and then ended his own existence by blowing out his brains.

SHE LIVED IN THE WOODS

And Pilfered from Neighboring Smoke-Houses.

A Wild Woman in Texas Who Has Not Slept Under a Roof for Six Years.

San Antonio, Tex., March 26.—A most remarkable case came before Judge McAllister here yesterday in the examination of Mary Harwood.

The young woman had been living in the woods near Stheding like a wild animal for the last six years, and during all that time has never slept under a roof.

She wore a dress made of reeds and leaves, and has lived for the most part on the pecan nut, although she would make nocturnal raids on smoke-houses and steal meat, which she devoured raw.

She would never permit anyone to come near her, and the people of that section tolerated her presence until her thieving operations became so active that they captured her through strategy.

She was pronounced insane by the jury.

RESCUED FROM THE ROCKS.

The Big Ship Elder Released from Her Perilous Position.

London, March 26.—The German steamship Elder, wrecked off Atherfield, Isle of Wight, has been successfully floated from the rocky bed on which she has rested since the night of January 31st.

This work has been accomplished owing to the fine weather which has prevailed for some days, and the men engaged in the attempt to save the vessel are hopeful that the springtides will enable them to tow the Elder from among the reefs to the open waters and then to a dockyard for repairs.

PUT A PRICE ON IT.

Rhode Island Offices Go At Fifteen Thousand.

Sensational Story in Circulation as to How D. Russell Brown Secured the Nomination.

New York, March 26.—A special to the World from Providence, R. I., says that D. Russell Brown, who was recently nominated by the republicans for governor, paid $15,000 to secure the nomination.

The money which the World's dispatch alleges was solicited by Charles R. Brayton, the boss of the state, and personal representative of Senator Aldrich, will go to fill a corruption fund which will be used to elect Aldrich.

The dispatch further asserts that the office was hawked about among five possible candidates but that D. Russell Brown was the only one who would pay the price fixed for the nomination.

SHE DIED A DRUNKARD.

A Woman Who Was Too Fond of Her Cups.

New Orleans, La., March 26.—Miss E. Whipple, whose father is a grain merchant at Winthrop, Miss., died suddenly Monday at Victor's restaurant. The coroner's verdict was death from heart disease, but later developments seem to show that she died from intemperance. She ordered a great deal of liquor from the restaurant, where she had lived for three months, and also from the adjacent saloons.

HE WAS DRUNK.

Greater Pays Ten Thousand Dollars for Killing a Man.

Washington, Ind., March 26.—Mrs. Sallie Meyer yesterday secured a verdict for $10,000 against John Greater, a wealthy resident of the town. A year ago Greater shot and killed four men, among them the plaintiff's husband. Greater was sent to an insane asylum, and quickly recovered. Mrs. Meyer then sued and the evidence tended to show that Greater was only drunk when he committed the crime.

BUNCOIST O'BRIEN.

Lawyer Howe Thinks the Verdict Will Be Set Aside.

Albany, N. Y., March 26.—Lawyer Howe, counsel for Tom O'Brien, the bunco king, expects to have the verdict against his client set aside by the appellate court. The point on which he expects to accomplish this is that the sheriff's officers were in the jury room all night. The prosecution admit this, but pretend to scout the idea that it will have any effect on the verdict.

CAPT. BEATTIE DEAD.

New York, March 26.—Capt. Thomas Beattie, of the Park police, died suddenly this morning while riding in his carriage in Central Park.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

The Upper House of the American Congress

Will Tussle With the Dollar of Our Dads.

Senator Stanford's Bill to be Called Up for a Long Discussion on Next Tuesday.

Washington, March 26.—The bill which Mr. Stanford, of California, has given notice he will call up in the senate on Tuesday next reads as follows:

"That the value of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold shall be the standard by which shall be measured and determined the value of a dollar, and all dollars shall be received and paid out in discharge of debts, both public and private at par, measured by the aforesaid standard of value, whether the stamp of the government making the dollar be on gold, silver, paper or any other material.

"That the legal tender value of each dollar issued by the United States shall depend alone on the stamp of the government and there shall be no obligation on the part of the government to change one dollar for another."

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Belleville, Ill., March 26.—Considerable of a sensation was created here yesterday evening by the arrest of Burt and "Chick" Padfield, sons of one of the most prominent citizens of this place.

The young men are charged with being the perpetrators of a series of burglaries committed in this vicinity during the past few months.

NEWS FROM FINDLAY.

The Kellogg Tube Works Enlarging.

A Railroad Agent Reported Short in His Accounts—Newslets Picked Up by a Busy Bee.

Findlay, O., March 26.—(Special)—President Howes Norris, of Boston, W. C. Almy, treasurer, and several other of the heaviest stockholders of the Kellogg Seamless tube works, are moving to this city from the east. This important industry is soon to have $200,000 additional capital and it is to be enlarged and increased every way. It promises to be one of the most important industries in the city.

Agent Skipped.

The little town of Mt. Cory, southwest of this city, is all torn up over a sensation caused by J. F. Hummell, the joint agent of the L. E. & W. company and the United States Express company at that point, decamping for pastures new. It is said he is short about $1,000 in funds belonging to the two corporations. He worked all kinds of schemes to bring him in money. He has been there for several years past, and was considered quite a man having the utmost confidence of both companies. It is thought he has gone west.

Newslets.

A new postoffice has been established at Cordelia, this county, on the line of the P. A. & W. railroad.

Nearly 200 choice new books have just been added to the Findlay public library, one of the many good institutions in our city.

The two K. of P. lodges in this city will have a benefit next Monday and Tuesday evenings. Damon and Pythias will be presented in grand style.

The Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western company is progressing steadily westward.

The company claim they will reach Ft. Wayne by the first of June.

CAPTAIN BAKKUR SENTENCED

To Serve One Year in German Prisons.

New York, March 26.—In an interview this morning with a United Press reporter Capt. Bakkur of the Dutch steamer Obdam, which has just arrived from Rotterdam, who has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for killing one of his firemen while on the home voyage some months ago, was informed of his sentence. He showed no surprise and apparently anticipated it. He stated that on his arrival home the sentence would probably be remitted. He said he had only done his duty in taking his ship and 300 passengers safely to port, whereas, had the mutinous fireman once got control of his ship, no one could have foreseen what the consequences might have been.

ALL TROUBLE IS OVER.

The Canadian Pacific Strike Has Been Settled.

Winnipeg, Man., March 26.—The arbitrators on the question of trainmen's and conductors' wages which caused the late Canadian Pacific strike have concluded their deliberations.

They have decided that freight conductors are to receive $2.90 per 100 miles and that detention time is to count after 11 hours work at the rate of 25 cents per hour for conductors and 17 cents for brakemen. The $2.90 rate to hold good for one year.

The result is agreeable to both the men and the company.

BROKE A RECORD.

New York, March 26.—The French line steamer La Touraine, Capt. Franheul, from Havre, March 19, crossed Sandy Hook bar at 8:53 this morning.

The run was made from Havre in six days 23 hours and 30 minutes—the fastest on record. The best day's run was 484 miles.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

Halifax, N. S., March 26.—The Cunard line steamer Atlas chartered by the British government as a transport, arrived here last evening from St. Lucia, West Indies, with several mild cases of yellow fever among the troops on board. She will be allowed to enter the dock after being fumigated.

IN THE YIELDING SANDS.

Pitfalls Found on the Atlantic Coast.

Narrow Escape of a Party of Pleasure Seekers.

The Wife and Family of Ex-Mayor Gilpin Rescued Just in Time to Save Them From Death.

Atlantic City, N. C., March 26.—The recent heavy storms along this coast have caused the formation of innumerable beds of quicksand, which are sources of deadly peril to unwary people.

The wife and three children of ex-Mayor Gilpin of this city were rescued from one of these traps of shifting sand yesterday just as the tide was rising, each succeeding wave threatening to engulf them.

Mrs. Gilpin and the children were out driving, and the beauty of the day tempted them to turn their horse's head beachward for a drive along the shore.

They had proceeded but a short distance after reaching there when the horse began to flounder, sinking to his knees at every step. At last he was unto pull the buggy any further and stopped.

An attempt was made to turn in-shore, but the horse could not move, having sunk deep in the sand.

Mrs. Gilpin and her children leaped far out in-shore, where they sank in the sand above their knees. Every struggle they made only served to make them sink more and more.

Finally, when the water had reached the waist of Mrs. Gilpin and hope of rescue had almost deserted them, a man named William Wills put in an appearance.

He recognized the danger of their plight in an instant, and getting some planking speedily rescued them.

Further assistance was then summoned and the horse was rescued by means of tackle floated out on a boat. The carriage was lost.

CHANGE IN POSITION.

Boston, March 26.—Mr. C. S. Mellen, traffic manager of the Union Pacific road, is to become general manager of the New York & New England. He has tendered his resignation at Omaha and is expected to assume his new duties here very soon.

DYING ON THE BORDER.

Russian Jews Barred Out from Prussia.

Shousands Are Homeless and Hungry.

Typhus Fever Has Broken Out Among the Wanderers and Many Are Reported to Die.

Berlin, March 26.—The order of the Prussian government, prohibiting Russian Jews from crossing the frontier, owing to the prevalence of typhus fever among them, has choked the border towns with ill and starving Hebrews who have been stopped on their way to German ports.

Between Kowns and the frontier thousands have been obliged to sleep in barns and stalls for want of better shelter.

In the villages many of the emigrants have been stricken down already with fever and, there are fears that the contagion will spread through all the border towns.

Medical assistance is at best poor in these villages and many of the physicians refuse to attend the refugees.

Near Suwalki two children are reported to have been frozen to death yesterday while sleeping with their parents in a shed before trying to get across the frontier.

Dispatches from Thorn call for aid from relief committees, that it may be sent to the sufferers over the border.

These committee, especially those in the extreme west of Prussia, have been relieved of pressing calls on their treasuries by the issuing of the decree and it is hoped will be able to respond to the appeal.

In several cities, however, the treasuries of the relief committees have been exhausted by the wants of emigrants disappointed in their intentions of sailing for America and not having the means for returning to their homes.

Alarm is said to have taken possession of several garrisons near the frontier whose men fear that the ill immigrants will spread the contagion to the troops. It is expected that the Russian government will take measures shortly to protect its increasing force on the frontier from the contagion.

INTERNATIONAL CASE.

Mexicans Who Are Wanted in Their Native Land for Trial.

Sante Fe, N. M., March 26.—The international case involving the extradition of several Mexicans now in jail at Las Cruces, charged with complicity in the killing of several persons, was argued yesterday before the governor.

The attorneys for the prisoners urged that it is a political crime which is alleged to have been committed, the accused are not extraditable.

The governor reserved his decision.

SHOT BY HIS SON.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Murderer in Montana.

He Takes Deadly Aim and Kills His Father, Who Was a Desperado, Having Killed Seven Men.

Helena, Mont., March 26.—Patrick Doyle, a desperado, who has killed seven men in 10 years, was shot and killed by his 9-year-old son at his ranch, near Big Muddy, Mont., yesterday.

The boy deliberately shot the father while the latter was chopping wood.

The cause is not given.

MATCHED TO FIGHT.

Boston, March 26.—Joe Lannon and George Godfrey, the well known heavy weight pugilists, were yesterday matched to fight to a finish before the Coney Island Athletic club, of Brooklyn, for a purse of $3,000. The affair is to occur on May 16, and the winner will receive $2,200 of the purse and the loser the remainder.

VACANCIES FILLED.

Saratoga, N. Y., March 26.—Village President Lohnas has filled the vacancies in the board of police commissioners by appointing Judson H. Stafford and Thomas Douglass. They will take the places vacated by the alleged blackmailers, Robert Knapp and Wm. H. Gallor, who resigned.

Can You Solve This?

How can a person in search of a gift for Easter, or a Birthday, or a Wedding, or for any occasion in fact, look through an assortment of wares like

J. J. FREEMAN'S

and not become a purchaser?

GENTLE SPRING WILL SOON BE HERE!

Along with it comes house cleaning, and papering. A splendid assortment of

NEW PAPERS NOW IN STOCK

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In Colors
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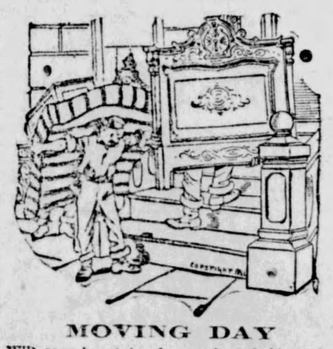


MOVING DAY

Will soon be at hand, new household goods will be required to replace those broken, worn out or not suited to the new quarters. Time and Money can be saved by dealing with Draper & Nugent, who are prepared to furnish all of the various articles needed, either in Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Shades, Stoves, Refrigerators, etc., and make a specialty of the wants of housekeepers. All their goods are selected with experience and great care and sold at very low prices, on liberal, easy terms.

Allen & Parkhurst.

Draper & Nugent, 318 Monroe St.

GOES ON FOREVER.

The Awful Grind of the Legislature.

Bills by the Bushel Emptied Into the House.

Lucas County Not Out in the Cold.

Work of Griffin, Heller, and Flickinger.

Rumor Has It That the Two Former Have Conspired to Keep the Silvery Locks of the Latter From Gracing Congressional Halls.

Columbus, March 26.—(Special)—Never in the history of legislatures has there been as many bills introduced in each branch as has been dropped into the hopper by the statesmen who are now trying to legislate for the taxpayers of this state. In the house there have been 779 bills, 56 house resolutions and 31 house joint resolutions introduced, while in the senate there have been 241 bills with 44 senate resolutions, and 17 senate joint resolutions.

Not a very large number of the above have become laws except these pertaining to local legislation.

This legislature has passed bills creating the issuance of nearly $2,000,000 of bonds for the city of Cincinnati outside of the $6,000,000 water works bill that has passed. It is safe to estimate that this legislature will authorize the issuing of nearly $10,000,000 of bonds other than those mentioned above.

One of the members who possesses the qualifications of pushing bills through is Representative Griffin, of Lucas county, who has introduced 13 bills, and a synopsis of the same is given below and the position that they now stand before the legislature as well as those that have been enacted into laws:

H. B. 69 amends the insurance laws of the state, and so that all fees collected for examination of insurance companies, less expense incurred in making such examination, shall be paid into the state treasury.

H. B. 124 provides for the change of name of one of his constituents.

H. B. 125 changes the conditions of admission to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Sandusky City, and so that any old soldier or sailor who served in an Ohio regiment or was credited to Ohio's quota during the late war and who has been a citizen of Ohio for one year prior to application for admission, shall be eligible to admission.

As the law was, no person was eligible to admission unless a citizen of the state at the time of the passage of the original act establishing the home in 1886. This law also provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to buy clothing or any other supplies issued by the home to any of its inmates. The law contains other provisions of importance in connection with the management of the home.

H. B. 126 amends two sections of the revised statutes and so that a garnishee may demand fees in advance the same as other witnesses, else he need not go into court and make disclosures. This law is of value to the working men in that it protects them against persecution, for experience has shown that out of pure wantonness the wages of workingmen are frequently garnisheed, even when the plaintiff knows that there is nothing owing above what the law exempts; but as no witness fees were to be paid in advance by the plaintiff, little costs were incurred and so prosecutions of this sort have been frequent.

Under the operation of this law, few people will care to garnishee the wages of workingmen, when to make such garnishment effective he must advance witness fees.

H. B. 190 is intended to relieve the various counties of the state from the costs resulting from litigation brought in the interest of foreigners and it provides that stockholders of railroad companies not organized under the laws of this state, shall not bring suits to determine the value of their stock in the courts of this state, the intention of the law being to require stockholders to bring such suits in the state where such such company was organized.

H. B. 198 amends the law which provides a maximum freight rate by reducing the maximum charge from 5 cents per ton per mile to 3 cents per ton per mile. This bill has not yet passed the house, but has been approved by the committee on railroads and telegraphs, with an amendment which changes the reduction from 5 cents per ton per mile to 4 cents per ton per mile, instead of to 3 cents.

H. B. 218. This amends section 3376 of the revised statutes which is the penalty section for violating the maximum passenger or freight rates by including within its provisions violations of any of the terms or conditions of the switching laws which passed the legislature last winter, and which was also Mr. Griffin's bill. It not only brings the provisions of the switching law within the provisions of this section as it was, but also adds that such further sum shall be paid by the railroad company who violates the conditions of the law in the way of exemplary damages as a jury may award not in any one case to exceed $2,000.

H. B. 348 amends the law so as to increase the number of district or assistant inspectors of workshops and factories from three to eleven. This bill was favored by all labor organizations throughout the state, also by all associations of traveling men, and perhaps no bill has been introduced into the legislature this winter, for the passage of which so many requests and demands were made from all parts of the state.

H. B. 404 abolishes the office of secretary of the state board of charities. This bill was introduced and pushed successfully to its passage for the reason that the state board of charities has persistently failed to perform its duty, having for years undertaken to require its secretary to perform the duties which the law imposes upon the board.

The last secretary, whose office was abolished by the passage of this bill, made himself particularly obnoxious to the newspaper men and it was largely through the efforts of the correspondents of the various newspapers here that the bill was introduced and its passage secured.

H. B. 471 provides that the citizens of Sylvania, Lucas county, may vote upon the question of relieving from liability the bondsmen of the late treasurer of that village and who so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared last summer.

H. B. 492 provides for the issuance of $13,000 additional armory bonds to complete and furnish the Lucas county armory at Toledo.

The above list comprises ten bills which have become laws and with two or three exceptions all of them of importance to the people of the whole state, and several of them of particular importance to the citizens of Toledo and Lucas county.

H. B. 198, referred to above, and which, if it becomes a law as recommended by the committee of the house, will prove of great value to all shippers within the state where the distance is short, as it is on short hauls that many of the railroad companies practically practice extortion by insisting on the maximum rate which the law allows.

H. B 702 is yet in the committee in the house. This provides that each board of education of the state shall purchase and furnish free to all pupils in the public schools all necessary school books.

Mr. Griffin's idea is that the compulsory education law is a proper and just enactment, and that its enforcement should be strictly insisted upon, but that it is unjust and unfair to require the children of the poor to attend schools unless they are furnished, free of all charge, with proper books. The law, as it has been upon the statute books for some years provides that whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of any board of education that any certain children are in such poverty that they are proper objects of charity that the board of education shall furnish such with school books free.

But Mr. Griffin believes that the effect of this is to put the badge of poverty upon the children of the poor and thus working a great wrong by lessening their ambition and in other ways making it clear to other children that they are less fortunate and that only justice and fair dealing will be extended to all the children of the state when school books are furnished free and paid for out of the general fund.

Judging from the expressions already made by other members of the house, it is more than probable that this bill will become a law before this session ends.

Representative Heller comes next in the category of the members who have looked after his local locality. Although Mr. Heller is not a resident of Toledo, he is one of the most prominent men in the legislature, and although he is not much of an orator, whenever he secures the floor he is always sure to make a hit or causes the members to yell out "agreed."

This is taken as a hint that his bill will pass. He has introduced six bills that are of interest to the people of Lucas county, and two of the six are already upon the statute books of the Buckeye state. While this is his first session, or rather his introduction into the halls of legislation, it is safe to say that he will not allow anything to be enacted into law that will affect his constituents in Lucas county.

Among Mr. Heller's bills are the following:

H. B. 228 is for the relief of Mr. Hanford, of Lucas county, who was so unfortunate as to be compelled to allow his farm to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage, given for balance of purchase to the county of Lucas. This bill justly relieves him of liability under a deficiency judgment.

H. B. 249 provides for the issuance of $20,000 of bonds by the county of Lucas to make payment of the election expenses of last fall and this spring.

These two bills have become laws.

Mr. Heller also introduced a bill which passed the house last week, under a suspension of rules, to amend Senator Ryan's law, passed last winter, and so as to make it effective. It provides for the improvement by macadamizing of the river road in Providence township.

He has also introduced a bill to put the court bailiffs in Lucas county upon a salary of $600 each instead of a per diem as now. This law will not increase the expenditures upon this account, but will make the service in every way more satisfactory.

He also introduced a bill to provide for the more efficient expenditure of money for the improvement of township roads, and also another bill to provide for the enforcement of the law which provides the width of tire and the burden to be carried upon stone roads.

All these bills are important and will undoubtedly receive the approval of both branches of the legislature and become laws.

The other member from Lucas is our silvery haired friend and ex-canal commodore, Flickinger. It was expected that Mr. Flickinger would make considerable of a mark in the halls of legislation, but he has not on account of having to look after legislation that is to be enacted by the people of Defiance county.

Having two counties on his hands it is but just to say that his ability to perform good work for his constituents in Lucas county has been somewhat crippled.

Mr. Flickinger has introduced two bills. One of a general and the other of a local nature. The bill of a local nature regulates the employment of the inmates of the penitentiaries, reformatories and work houses in this state.

It provides that not over 5 per cent. of the number of all persons employed in the state outside of the above institutions are employed in manufacturing goods that are made in said institutions, and that the penitentiary and other institutions wherein are confined violators of the law shall not employ more than that amount of wages in competition to the free labor of the outside.

After this bill was introduced and read the second time it was referred to the committee on prisons and prison reform but taken from there and placed in the hands of the committee on labor, where it now sleeps, a sleep from which it is not liable to awaken before the sine die adjournment of the legislature.

His other bill is of a local character and authorizes the city of Toledo to issue $8,000 in bonds for dredging purposes. The bill is in the hands of the Lucas county delegation.

It is said that both of the members from Lucas are scheming to keep Flickinger from gracing the halls of the national legislature, and lose no chance to put a spoke in his wheel.

Winn, of Defiance.

Representative Winn, of Defiance county, has introduced a number of bills.

The first one amends the first section of the Australian ballot law by providing that in all cases where a judge of the common pleas court or other county or district officer is to be elected at the April election, the election of such officer shall be excepted from the provisions of the Australian ballot law. This provision was made necessary on account of the election of a judge of the common pleas court in the Muskingum, Noble, Guernsey subdivision, and the election of a member of the house of representatives from the county of Medina.

The second bill amends section 20 of the Australian ballot law by providing that it shall not be necessary to elect township assessors in each subdivision of the election precinct where such subdivisions are made by county boards of election, but that it shall only be necessary to elect one assessor from each original precinct.

The amendment also provides that in the election of township officers and officers of villages lying in two or more counties, and in villages of less than 3,500 population, unless such villages shall be divided into wards, the election for township, municipal and other officers shall be conducted in the original precincts, and not in subdivisions of precincts made by county boards of election. This amendment was made for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of having such a great number of judges as would be required if the election should be conducted in the subdivisions created by the board of election.

As the law now stands, the township elections will be held the same as they were before the enactment of the Australian ballot law. In the course of his remarks Mr. Winn called the attention of the house to the fact that all of chapter 2 of title 11 of the revised statutes is in full force, not a section having been repealed by the Australian ballot act. This chapter is the one providing for the election of township officers.

Following the passage of these bills Mr. Fisher, of Preble, introduced and had passed under a suspension of the rules two bills affecting the ballot law.

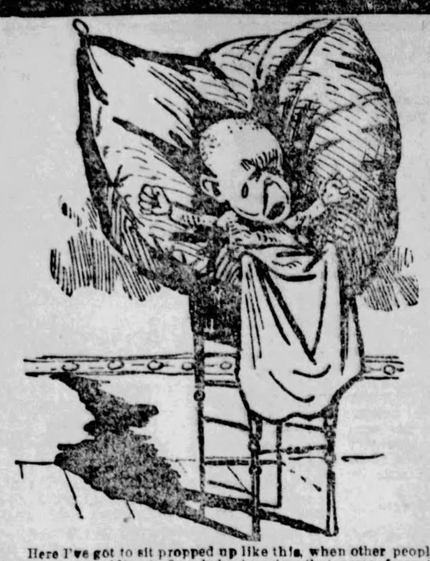
The first re-enacts the statute providing the manner in which all tickets shall be printed to be used for the election of all officers whose elections are excepted from the provisions of the Australian ballot law. The other bill provides that when a judge or other county or district officer is elected at the April election the returns for such officer shall be made to the clerk of the court, who shall canvass the return and issue the certificate of election. These measures were prepared by Mr. Winn and Mr. Fisher after a very thorough examination of the ballot laws, and they say that there need be no difficulty in conducting the spring elections if the officers of the election will bear in mind that such elections will be conducted substantially as they were before the Australian ballot law was enacted, in all places except cities and villages of more than 3,500 inhabitants, and in villages divided into wards of whatever population, unless such village lies in more than two counties.

JEWISH PERSECUTION.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Jews in southern Russia are being strictly confined to that region, which the government has fixed as the pale of their habitation. The multitudes who have been driven into the pale from all parts of Russia are being decimated rapidly by starvation and disease, and but for the aid given by wealthy Jews abroad, the death roll would be even more appalling.

To Those Who Love Music

Nothing is so satisfying in the world as the possession of an Aeolian. Some of our best citizens own them and would not part with them under any consideration. If you wish to be delightfully entertained call and hear the Aeolian at The Whitney & Currier Co.'s, 219 Summit street.



Here I've got to sit propped up like this, when other people's babies are out riding in fine baby buggies that come from the Hyman Co on easy payments. It's a shame; boo-hoo-hoo!

WE ARE OUT WITH A FINE AND VARIEGATED LINE OF GOODS, AS THE RIGHT HAND WING OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL SUBSTANTIATE. BEING ON THE SECOND FLOOR, WE CAN'T MAKE ANY SHOW WINDOW DISPLAY, BUT WE'VE GOT THE GOODS, WE'RE UNDER LIGHT EXPENSES; WE'RE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS, AND WE'RE AFTER YOUR PATRONAGE.

EASY PAYMENTS. CASH PRICES.

STRAIGHT DEALINGS—NO MISREPRESENTATION.

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A FINE VARIETY OF STYLISH

DRESS GOODS!

A Line of Elegant and Choice

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

AN ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME

BABY BUGGIES!

AN ARRAY OF BEAUTIFUL

CLOAKS AND CURTAINS!

AND MANY OTHER LINES,

ALL ON EASY PAYMENTS

WAS A FUNERAL KNELL.

Harter Thinks the Bland Bill is Dead.

Committee on Rules Should Take No Action.

The Ohio Congressman Gives the Devil His Due and Praises Tom Reed for the Part He Took.

Washington, March 26.—M. D. Harter continues to be much sought by newspaper men. The knock-out, or postponement of action on the Bland bill has made him the lion of the day. Said he to a reporter to-day:

The Germans of the United States, led by the New York Staats Zeitung, and followed by practically all the German press of the nation, stood by us from first to last.

"Last and not least, the republicans in the house did their duty nobly. Altogether we have shown the country that there is a degree of intelligence and an amount of patriotism in the ranks of the representatives of all parties in the house which must prove inspiring to all believers in popular government, and it is an earnest that the party ties hang loosely on both republican and democratic shoulders when the commercial honor and financial integrity of the nation is assailed.

"Puck and Judge did magnificent service by cartoon work and by ridicule they accomplished wonders. The Grand Army of the Republic throughout the whole country contributed its influence, and the editors of most of the daily papers in the country fought for honest money as if it was their personal battle.

"The entire business community were aroused and the spectacle of a handful of rich and selfish mine owners striking and reaching out to rob everybody else in the land aroused an opposition before which the lobby quailed and ran.

"The battle so far as it has been won cannot and ought not in any way to be credited to any one man or any set of men when so many elements joined to unselfishly sustain the good faith and honor of the United States.

"Probably few men have so quickly made personal friends among opponents bitterly, almost personally, opposed to him as ex-Speaker Reed who, casting aside political advantages which he may have seen, rallied all the friends of sound money in his party, and enlisting, fought side by side with us against repudiation and dishonor.

"It is generally conceded that it would be very unwise for the committee on rules to bring in a new rule, and therefore the Bland bill is dead.

"Its opponents are treating its friends courteously, and as the bringing up of the measure is likely to provoke general and widespread indignation throughout the country, it is unlikely that the class of men who compose the committee will care to bring blue ruin on the party by another effort to pass the measure."

ALARM ACROSS THE LINE.

Canada Begins to Open Her Eyes.

She Realizes What a War Between England and the United States Would Mean.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—The Evening Journal (independent) discussing the Bering sea situation, describes it as very grave, and says editorially:

"If the dispatches from Washington are to be trusted, there is real danger of very serious trouble between Great Britain and the United States. President Harrison is apparently assuming a domineering course without much regard to consequences.

"In this he is supported by nine-tenths of the United States press. One cannot contemplate without shrinking the possibility of a war between the two most powerful and determined nations of the world, particularly when the brunt of war must fall on ourselves.

"If Canadians have to take their share in a struggle so threatening to themselves, they will do so fearlessly, but there is, meanwhile, no courage in disregarding or belittling the danger that threatens. Many good people talk of the improbability of "two such enlightened nations, allied by ties of blood," coming to battle. If they saw the utterances day by day of many of the most influential and best American papers, they would be much less confident of the surety of the existing peace."

KIMBERLY RETIRED.

Washington, March 26.—The naval orders to-day contained the retirement of Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly to take effect April 2. He is now serving as president of the board of inspection and survey. He entered the service in 1846.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

Berlin, March 26.—Three more of the ringleaders of the recent riots were sentenced to-day, one to four years, another to three years and one to two years hard labor.

REAR END COLLISION.

A Bad Wreck on the Pennsylvania Road.

The Second Section of a Freight Crashes Into the First Section With Fatal Results.

Columbus, Ind., March 26.—A bad wreck has occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad here. Train No. 77, a through freight, stopped, leaving the cars on the main track, reaching back into the long steel bridge over White river, covering the first, second and third spans and leaving the two west spans clear.

Train No. 83, with Engineer Griffin, pulling a section of the same train, was following close behind and, coming around a sharp curve, his engine crashed into the caboose, tearing it to pieces, overturning the stove, and setting the cars on fire.

Griffin and his fireman jumped.

John Nugent, of Jeffersonville, a brakeman on the front train, was pinned in the wreck until the reversed engine backed the heavy train away from him. Then he fell to the sand-bar of the river bed, 20 feet below. Both legs were crushed and one ear cut off. The caboose, one car of merchandise and one car of lumber were burned.

The fourth span of the heavy iron bridge was badly burned and warped and must be replaced. The fire department put out the flames. Roger Morledge, storekeeper of the railroad company here, and Anderson Shultz, a fireman, were seriously hurt by falling from the bridge while engaged in putting out the fire. The loss will be $10,000. The injured brakeman is dying.

1 AND 3.

Luck in odd numbers. Doubly lucky is the "Clover Leaf," Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad. Train No. 1, daily except Sunday, leaves Union depot 6:25 a. m. Daylight ride to St. Louis. Finest Buffet Reclining Chair Cars on earth.

Train No. 3, daily, leaves 5:25 p. m., arrives St. Louis 7:58 next morning.

Elegant Buffet Sleepers.

Buffet Car on every train.

Best in the market at moderate cost.

Tickets and particulars at Boody House ticket office.

WM. GATES, Ticket Agent.

N. B.—Excursions every day to Hot Springs, various points in Texas, Mexico, California, etc. Only route having buffet sleeping cars to Hot Springs.

ALL FOR A BLUFF.

Berlin, March 26.—The kaiser has suddenly concluded to return to Berlin. He is said to have come to this conclusion in order to silence the reports concerning his health, both mental and physical.

WANTS A LIFE JOB.

Census Porter Has a New Deal on Hand.

He is Trying to Talk the House Into Establishing the Permanent Census Fraud.

Washington, March 26.—Supt. Porter, of the census bureau, appeared before the eleventh census committee of the house today and made an address on the advantages of a permanent census bureau.

His remarks were of a general character and he explained to the committee the temporary system of taking the census and the permanent system he proposes.

Mr. Wilcox, chairman of the committee, was authorized to report a resolution for an appropriation to defray certain expenses of the committee in securing information relating to the advisability of the establishment of a permanent census bureau.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, superintendent of the tenth census and other experts will be invited by the committee to submit their views on the question.

ANOTHER PRIZE PROBLEM.

A gentleman visiting a patient in a hospital said to the attendant, "That sick man's father is my mother's son." What relation existed between the visitor and the patient?

The Queen will give an elegant Mason & Risch or Steinway fine toned upright piano to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant gold watch for the second correct answer; a China dinner set for the third correct answer; an elegant silk dress pattern for the fourth correct answer; and many other valuable prizes. Elegant special prizes will be given for the first correct answers from each state. Each person answering must enclose fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for "The Canadian Queen Galop," the latest and most popular piece of 50-cent copyrighted music issued during the past year, just out, together with copy of The Queen containing full particulars, and a beautiful water-color engraving "Easter Morning." The object of offering these prizes is to increase the circulation of The Queen, which already is the largest of any publication in Canada. By sending to-day you may secure a valuable prize. Address The Canadian Queen, "O," Toronto, Can.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

BLOOD IN OUR EYE.

The Time for Procrastination is Past.

The United States Now Means Business.

Salisbury Has Trifled So Long With Our People That Patience Has Ceased to be a Virtue.

Washington, March 26.—"Much has been said about Lord Salisbury's notification to the president that he would not renew the existing modus vivendi respecting sealing in Bering sea," said a prominent official to-day. "It has been quoted as if the fact precluded President Harrison from taking the stand he has, and that because Lord Salisbury made that statement June 8 last year, the president somehow is guilty of a serious offense in insisting upon a renewal at this time.

"Suppose Lord Salisbury did say he would not renew the modus vivendi, is the president to be bound by the assertions of the British government?

"If so, better let his lordship settle the whole question his own way and have done with it. But the situation now is different from what it was then expected to be.

"Having practically agreed upon arbitration and signed a modus vivendi to continue until the time when it was supposed the arbitration would have been finished, Lord Salisbury proceeded to defeat the immediate conclusion of the treaty by attacking one or another of its clauses and in this way postponed for months the signing of a document to which he had substantially agreed.

"Now that the time has slipped away till another sealing season is opening, he refuses to renew the modus vivendi and those Americans who think they must sneeze when the English government takes snuff, unite in a chorus that the United States was duly warned months ago of what the position to-day was likely to be.

"All through this business Lord Salisbury," continued the gentleman, "has been insincere and trifling, and I think it is high time for the United States to assert its rights in the matter."

Kidney affections of years standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. W. Poynts.

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Largest assortment in the city Will be sold at great reduction for the next 30 days. Call and examine our stock.

MERRELL BROS.
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Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES

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Are in position to furnish promptly, any thing from a small office safe to a

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MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY H PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.
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Fine Funeral Furnishings
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LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

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CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

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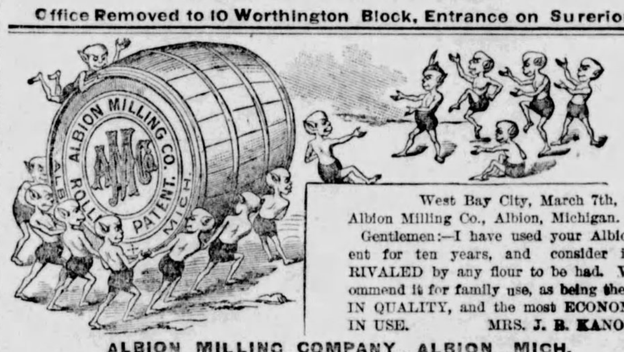

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

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Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors and Windows, Acme Mixed Paints.

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Grand Spring Opening!
—OF—
The Model Clothing House
TRIPLE STORES,
Saturday, March 26th, 1892.

Everybody is Invited to Visit the Largest, Best Arranged and Most Complete CLOTHING HOUSE in the City.

NELLIS & HATTENBACH.
OUR NUMBERS ARE:
201, 203 and 205 Summit Street,
and 308 Jefferson Street
IRECTLY ON THE CORNER.

SOUVENIRS FOR VISITORS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S ONE WEEK.
Commencing Monday, March 28.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Greatest of all Irish Comedy Dramas,
"Cruiskeen Lawn."
BY DAN M'CARTHY.
Magnificent Scenic Triumph!
New Songs, New Music, New Dances.
The Four Irish Cuckoos!
A Genuine Irish Piper!
PRICES—Evenings, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cts.
Matinees, 15, 25 and 35 cts.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.
ONE FULL WEEK
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 28,
—OF—
COMIC OPERA!
At People's Popular Prices. Matinees Daily, except Monday. Return engagement (this time at the Wheeler Opera House), of the
Wilbur Opera Company
—AND—
SUSIE KERWIN.

CORRECT REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK
Monday Night.....Dorothy
Tuesday Matinee and Night.....Fanchette
Wednesday Matinee and Night.....Falka
Thursday Matinee and Night..Black Hussar
Friday Matinee and Night...Beggar Student
Saturday Matinee.....Dorothy
Saturday Night.....Grand Duchess

EVENING PRICES.
All lower floor (except first two rows circle) 50c
First two rows circle..... 75c
First two rows balcony..... 35c
All back..... 25c
Gallery 15c

MATINEE PRICES.
All first floor..... 35c
All balcony..... 25c
Gallery 15c

SALE NOW OPEN AT HOLMES'.

AWNINGS,
TENTS, FLAGS,
Binder and Stack Covers,
Horse, Wagon and Waterproof Covers.
We make a specialty of
LARGE STORE WINDOW CURTAINS.
BREYMAN BROS.,
26 AND 28 SUMMIT ST.

1864. GENERAL 1892.
INSURANCE AGENCY
—OF—
V. BRAUN
No. 209 Madison St., Chamber of Commerce.
PHONE 277.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Continental Insurance Co., of New York.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford.
German Insurance Co., of Freeport, Ill.
American Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J.
Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Co.
Westchester Fire Insurance Co., New York.
Buffalo German Insurance Co., Buffalo, New York.

JOHNSON BROS.
EASY PAYMENTS!
We are second to none in our line. We are prepared to furnish your HOME COMPLETE at prices as low as the lowest on our PAYMENT SYSTEM our line is
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
STOVES, ETC.
It is to YOUR INTEREST to SEE US before you buy, as we can do your pocket book a favor, give us a trial order.
JOHNSON BROS,
COR. ST. CLAIR AND PERRY ST.
One Block from Monroe St.

J. FRANK COOK,
DENTIST,
21 Law Building,
Cor. Madison and Superior.

HARTER'S A. No. 1 PATENT Bone Harter COMPANY TOLEDO, OHIO.
HARTER FLOUR UN-X-CL'D
EVERY BAKING A SUCCESS.
Geo. Miller & Son,
Toledo Sales Agents.
395 Summit St.
Phone 187.

Werum Bros.,
503 ADAMS ST.
Manufacturers of
TRUSSES!
Abdominal and other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.
Special Appliances manufactured to order.
Trusses, etc., adjusted by an expert who will call at your residence if desired.

B. A. STEVENS
MANUF'R AGENT FOR
SHOW CASES
IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES
A FULL LINE OF ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF SHOW CASES
WOOD METAL AND CELLULOID
AT PRICES
Cor. Erie & Lucas Sts.
TOLEDO OHIO
Special Show Cases of any kind to Order

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

To cleanse the Blood, Skin, and Scalp of every eruption, impurity, and disease, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, agreeable, economical, and unfailing as the world-renowned CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier and greatest of humor remedies. Everything about the

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure and agreeable to the most sensitive. They afford immediate relief in the most distressing of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and may be used in the treatment of every humor and disease, from eczema to scrofula, from infancy to age.

☞ "HOW TO CURE BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of priceless value.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Red, Rough, and Oily Skin, pimples, blotches, blackheads, simple humors and blemishes of infants and children are prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated **Cuticura Soap.** Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps.

HUNTING FOR MR. PAIGE.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Ohio Banker.

His Brother, Congressman Paige, Not Willing to Believe the Story of Forgeries Sent Out by Wire.

Cleveland, O., March 26.—A dispatch received from New York at an early hour this morning says: "The detectives of this city are on the lookout for Ralph K. Paige, the Ohio bank wrecker. Ex-Congressman David R. Paige said last night: "'My brother has been in New York for the last two days, but he started back for Painesville to-night. He never contemplated leaving the country, and had no cause to do so. I am in no way involved in his financial difficulty. The report that forged papers were found in his safe I believe to be untrue.'"

ART IN SILK — Great Display all the coming week. LASALLE & KOCH.

Great Silk display
All the coming week at
LASALLE & KOCH'S.

THE MODEL,

Owned by Nellis & Hattenbach, Opened Amid a Blaze of Glory.

A "model" opening was that given by Nellis & Hattenbach to-day. Their new department of gents' furnishing goods was thrown open to the public, and the entire store, which has been re-arranged, is perfect in detail and effect. The decorations, consisting of choice flowers furnished by Mrs. Suder, Japanese designs, and tiny flags were artistic and appropriate. The firm received a number of elegant presents in honor of the event, among which were the bronze statues, Damon and Pythias, from a large New York firm. Charming button hole bouquets and memoranda books were presented to callers as souvenirs. Every department contains the latest goods out.

SILK — For the elderly woman. For the middle-aged woman. For the young woman.
FASCINATIONS — For the summer girl. Display all next week.
LASALLE & KOCH.

1 AND 3.—Luck in odd numbers. Doubly lucky is the "Clover Leaf," Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad. Train No. 1, daily except Sunday, leaves Union depot 6:25 a. m. Daylight ride to St. Louis. Finest Buffet Reclining Chair Cars on earth.

Train No. 3, daily, leaves 5:25 p. m., arrives St. Louis 7:58 next morning.

Elegant Buffet Sleepers.
Buffet Car on every train.
Best in the market at moderate cost.
Tickets and particulars at Boody House ticket office.
WM. GATES, Ticket Agent.

N. B.—Excursions every day to Hot Springs, various points in Texas, Mexico, California, etc. Only route having buffet sleeping cars to Hot Springs.

Many new styles in ladies' Oxfords.
J. C. PROSSER & CO.

MRS. T. TEMPLE Has located at 317 Adams St., with cut flowers of all kinds in season. 'Phone 508.

F. C. SESSIONS DEAD.

Columbus, O., March 26.—Francis C. Sessions, aged 72, president of the Commercial National bank of this city and brother of ex-State Senator Sessions of New York, died this morning of heart failure at Hot Springs, North Carolina. He leaves a wife but no children.

Great Silk display
All the coming week at
LASALLE & KOCH'S.

Ladies, see the beautiful Baby Buggies at Draper & Nugent's.

UNION SOCIAL

To Be Held by the Methodists of the City April 6.

The Methodists of this city have arranged for a union social to be held at St. Paul's church Wednesday evening, April 6. The ladies of Broadway church will furnish the refreshments. It is expected to have every Methodist church of the city represented, and a general good time is anticipated.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The meeting of the Colloquial club yesterday afternoon was a very pleasant one, Mrs. E. W. Rakestraw's able paper and the question box both much enjoyed.

Every one, men and women, invited to Clark's hall this evening at 8 o'clock to the open meeting of Joan of Arc L. A. Discussion on suffrage societies v. labor organizations.

The New Century club met Tuesday evening next, with Mrs. M. E. Moulton, 1113 Monroe street. Paper by Dr. M. H. Parmelee; subject, "Editorials v. the Medical Profession."

A LABOR LAW KILLED.

Truck Stores Can Thrive in Illinois.

The Supreme Court of That State Rules That the Miners Must be at the Mercy of the Capitalists.

Springfield, Ill., March 26.—The supreme court this morning handed down an opinion declaring the enactment of the last legislature, known as the "truck store law," to be unconstitutional.

The law was passed in the interest of miners, and declared it to be unlawful for companies, corporations or persons engaged in any mining or manufacturing business in Illinois to be interested, directly or indirectly, in the keeping of a truck store, shop or scheme for the furnishing of supplies, tools, clothing, provisions to employes.

The court holds the law to be unconstitutional on the ground that it seeks to abridge the rights of citizens to make contracts. It is difficult, the opinion says, to comprehend if there is capacity to contract for the payment of wages in money, why there is not capacity to contract for their payment in something else.

"SILK EXHIBIT
MONDAY MORNING,
March 28,
We will place on sale
Three qualities
The celebrated make
BONNET
BLACK SILKS
In the new fancy weave,
GRO DE VENICE.
This display should
be regarded with the greatest
interest, as the weave is
entirely new, and the goods
are extremely fine
QUALITY
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.
LASALLE & KOCH.

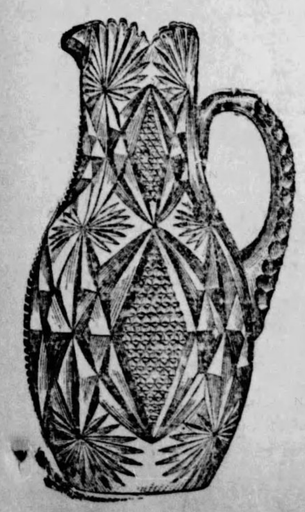
Great Silk display
All the coming week at
LASALLE & KOCH'S.

Carpets—Carpets—Carpets—at Draper & Nugent's.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

The ladies' society of the First Presbyterian church will give an entertainment in the church parlors, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 29 and 30, entitled "The Authors' Carnival." A large number of authors and characters are expected to appear. A "Dream of Fair Women," with recitations, will be given, together with numerous other objects of interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY
GOOD CIGARS
S WHERE GOOD CIGARS ARE SOLD, AND THAT PLACE ABOVE ALL OTHERS IS
WEST'S DRUG STORE,
BOODY HOUSE.



That the Best . . .
. . . Is the Cheapest

Applies to everything, but is especially true of China. It's in the goods. The price we ask for them. The value is there. And when we occasionally hear some of our friends say that the set they bought of us ten or fifteen years ago is still as good as new, it proves to us the soundness of the policy to carry the best. Poor China gets worse, good China is always good.

L. HASSENZAHL,
232 and 4 Summit St.

WEATHER OBSERVER HANNA

For the Toledo Office—Lysight Gets Bounced and Hagen Transferred.

The following dispatch was received from Washington last evening with regard to the expected change in the management of the weather bureau:

"Weather bureau matter settled. Hagen goes to Meridian, and Hanna is to come to Toledo. Lysight is discharged."

The new manager's name is Edward A. Hanna, and he has been in the service for a number of years.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Thomas Tiernan was arrested this morning for contempt of court.

Government inspectors are examining the steam craft on the river.

Union Veterans' Union holds another meeting at the Pythian castle to-night.

Bids will be received on Monday at noon for the paving of Scotwood avenue.

The Unitarian congregation will decide Sunday evening on a location for the new church.

Registration was rather light yesterday. Booths will be open until 9 o'clock to-night. Register.

To-morrow evening Rev. A. G. Jennings at Memorial hall annex, will speak on David Grieve.

H. M. Pratt, of Wauseon, has accepted a position in the Lake Shore trackmaster's office at Toledo.

Now is the time to clean up the yards, alleys, etc., to prevent sickness when the heated period opens.

The United Commercial Travelers had a big attendance at their masked ball last night at Odd Fellows' hall.

None of Toledo's real estate merchants participated in the state association's meeting at Columbus this week.

Headquarters for Robison employes have been established at the Thiede store on Huron street, near Adams.

The foot ball season was inaugurated this morning with a game between High schools teams at the Outing grounds.

Quarterly meeting will be held at St. Paul's M. E. church Sunday morning, and at St John's the following Sunday.

King & Tracy, the new law firm, commence business Monday next. Their many friends wish them unlimited success.

Base ball games have broken out as a result of the fine weather, and every vacant plat of any dimension is being utilized.

The remains of the late L. B. Gunn were taken to Perrysburg this morning, where the funeral will be held, Rev. G. A. Adams officiating.

Male scholars in the senior High class held a meeting yesterday afternoon to make choice of a semi-chorus for the graduating occasion.

A man by the name of George Collins, a carpenter, fell while working on a new house on Glenwood avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured.

In the case of the city against Maria Norton, an action to condemn property on Monroe street to open up Scottwood avenue, the jury fixed the damages at $2,540.

Nine new cases were filed in common pleas court to-day, mostly for damages.

A gun club was organized at Auburndale last night, with Dr. E. E. Cowdrick as president.

An auction sale of traps and calamities seized by the internal revenue officials occurred at the government building yesterday. The prices obtained will not enrich Uncle Sam.

The Patrons of Husbandry concluded their labors yesterday afternoon, and have gone to their homes. The executive board will announce the place for holding the next meeting.

Rev. J. H. Bethards delivers the third lecture of his series on "What I Believe and Why I Believe It," at Broadway M. E. church Sunday night. His first effort appears elsewhere.

Ex-Alderman Nicholas Matthews is still lying at his home on Maumee avenue, suffering from the stroke of paralysis which he received a week ago. His friends hope for his recovery.

Memorial Day will be observed in Toledo in better form than for years. The Grand Army committees are busily engaged with the arrangements. Gov. McKinley will deliver the address.

Many Toledo merchants have been given the slip by a woman who was here several months taking interior views of residences and offices. She left suddenly a few days since, leaving sundry unpaid bills.

Tangled Up was witnessed by a fair-sized audience at Wheeler's last night.

A committee of the Ohio Republican league clubs meets in Toledo to-night to further arrange for the trip to Minneapolis.

Alex. Cooley and Regie Dusseau, who were under arrest for violting the fish laws, confessed their guilt yesterday, and were allowed to pay the costs, promising to refrain from further violation. This was satisfactory to Game Warden Leffet and Justice Merrill.

Messrs. W. B. Richie, of Lima; John C. Burnes, of Mansfield, and A. P. Butterfield, of Cincinnati, constituting the committee on foreign correspondence of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Ohio, will meet in this city to-night and Monday to prepare their report. Grand Chancellor Williams, of Ripley, is also expected.

The west half of the Quinn property, being 52 feet front on Jefferson street, corner of Twenty-second, was yesterday sold by John S. Kountz to Mr. O. Ballard, of Circleville, O., for $4,680. It is understood that Mr. Ballard will immediately improve the property by erecting a fine residence on the site.

The University Extension lecture on Carlyle and his works, at High school hall last night, was one of absorbing interest, and was well attended. Tennyson is the theme for consideration Friday evening next, the last lecture of the course. Prof. Frederick Wright, of the Lowell Institute, Boston, will deliver the next series; subject, "The Antiquity and Origin of Man." Effort will be made to secure Memorial hall for this course.

Mrs. Olds, wife of A. J. Olds, of the firm of Olds & Son, grocers, East Toledo, was buried this afternoon. Deceased was a woman of lovely character, and earnest Christian worker, a member of the East Side Baptist church. Many beautiful tributes were laid on her casket, not funeral flowers, but bright ones to cheer the heart in the sad trial. A devoted husband, one daughter, Mrs. Frank Connell, and two sons, Clarence of Toledo, and Frank, of California, are bereaved by the going out of this beautiful life.

The special revival services which Rev. Albritton has been conducting for the past four weeks at the Methodist church, were brought to a close Sunday evening. To say that the meetings were crowded with success would be putting it mildly. Fifty-eight converts were taken into the church. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Rev. Albritton for his untiring efforts in saving souls.—Fremont Messenger. Mr. Albritton was formerly pastor of St John's M. E. church, of this city, where he did equally good work.

DON'T DELAY TO

Stop that cough! Else the bronchial tubes will be enlarged and the delicate tissues of the lungs exposed to injury. No other medicine is so speedily operative in throat and lung troubles as **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** A few doses have been known to break up an obstinate and distressing cough. Sufferers from asthma, bronchitis, croup, consumption, sore throat, and whooping cough find a sure relief in the use of this preparation. It soothes the inflamed membrane, promotes expectoration, and induces repose. Don't be without it in the house. Sallie E. Stone, Hurt's store, Va., writes: "I have found, in my family, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was always a certain cure for colds and coughs."

Try

"Five years ago I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was completely cured."—Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

How a Toledo Young Lady Lost One Husband and Won Another.

The recent marriage of Mary McNeilley a bright Toledo young lady, formerly of the South Side, has revived the memory of the somewhat sensational breaking of her first engagement. Now that she has married a worthy man and is happily settled down at Napoleon, O., there can be no harm in divulging the reason given by her first lover for breaking the engagement.

It was in the spring of 1889 that a bright young business man of Fostoria became acquainted with Miss McNeilley while she was visiting friends in that place. This meeting was followed by frequent visits by the young man to Toledo, where he was a welcome guest at the McNeilley houshold. The fact that the young people were engaged became known and the wedding day was soon after announced. Suddenly the prospective bridegroom ceased his visits and instead sent a note to the effect that for good and sufficient reasons he had changed his mind and proposed breaking the engagement.

The expectant bride was for a time prostrated with grief at the apparent ruthless manner in which her lover had trifled with her affections. Mary's spurned and disappointed love finally crystalized into a feeling of bitterness. The irate father and indignant mother added fuel to the natural desire for revenge, and the result was a threatened suit for breach of promise. It was at this juncture that the deserting bridegroom felt called upon to make a declaration that his refined feelings and high regard for the young lady had prevented him from doing before. He quietly informed the aggrieved parents and deserted young lady that if a breach of promise suit was begun he should set up as a defense that her terrible bad breath would make her too repulsive for conjugal blessedness. This was recognized as a good and sufficient reason and the matter was dropped.

In the course of time the lacerated feelings of the deserted bride were partially healed and she began to realize that she could never be happily married with such a nervous, catarrhal and stomach trouble. As she dreaded the idea of living a life of suffering, or dying an old maid, she applied herself to the task of getting well. She tried everything from a local family doctor to the scheming traveling quacks, but all to no avail. Just as the shadow of despair was settling down upon the sick and deserted lady, she was told by a friend who had been similarly afflicted, that all the medicine on earth would never cure her unless she could conform to the laws of life and practice the science of diet, which teaches what we should eat and drink to recover from certain diseases. Mary took hope from her lady friend's common sense experience of having been cured by a scientific DIET chart showing the proper food to act in harmony with the specific vegetable remedies prescribed for her by Dr. Kalkhoff, the European specialist. In company with her lady friend, Miss McNeilley, then almost a physical wreck, went to the doctor's extensive offices, surgery and laboratory, at 505 and 507 Summit street, between Oak and Orange, and was completely cured in a few months, as shown by her written testimony now on file. The result was her final happy marriage, as announced at the opening of this article. A goodly share of the numerous broken engagements and cases of domestic trouble are doubtless caused either directly or indirectly, by ignorance of the laws of life, upon the observance of which depends the happiness of the human family.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Steinem has returned from Fostoria.

A. D. Scammell has returned from Weston.

Mrs. Joe Gartner is visiting in North Baltimore.

Mr. Tony Robb., of Walbridge avenue, is very ill.

Roy Wiltsie visited Waterville friends this week.

Dr. D. S. Cass, of Findlay, spent several days here.

Negley D. Cochran was in Harrisburg, Pa., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stackhouse went to Bryan yesterday.

Mrs. Koelker is quite ill at her home on Cherry street.

Mrs. Edgar Lamson visited Perrysburg friends this week.

Mr. Peter Kettinring, Defiance, is visiting Toledo friends.

Dr. Hobart, of Jerry City, will locate permanently in Toledo.

The Junior Y. M. C. A. enjoyed a pleasing concert last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Grischott will return from St. Louis Monday.

Mr. Will P. Kohler has left the city to be gone several weeks.

Miss Della Custer, of Lima, is visiting her brother of Maumee avenue.

Miss Sophia Ainsman has been on the sick list for the past several days.

Mrs. Niff, of Dix street, has returned from a visit with Mt. Clemens friends.

Mrs. L. N. Brewer, of Tiffin, was the guest of Mrs. G. T. Brown, this week.

Messrs. Dick and Charles Whipple spent a few days in hunting at Bay Shore this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Bull have taken up a residence at 512 North Superior street.

Mrs. James Jack, of Washington street, entertained the Orpheus club Tuesday evening.

Miss Clouse's little pupils are enjoying a musicale at Walter Braun's home this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Esihidor attended the funeral of their nephew in Woodville Thursday.

Mr. E. B. Paxton, of Monroe, Mich., will spend Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Clara Brooks.

Mr. Frank Malaney, of Jackson, Mich., is the guest of the Misses Jones, of Spellbusch avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Chapin are at Austin, where Mr. Chapin is greatly improved in health.

Miss Clouse's class of advanced pupils give a musicale on Thursday evening at Y. M. C. A. hall.

Mrs. J. K. Brown has been entertaining Mrs. Lewis Seewald, of Tiffin, who returned home Thursday.

Mr. Ed. Ray, of the Union depot, has returned from Detroit, where he spent several days this week.

An Author's Carnival will be given at the First Presbyterian church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The Misses Belle Ramsey and Jackson of Clyde visited Toledo friends yesterday and returned home to-day.

Mrs. Dr. Baker, of Tiffin, and Miss Anna Crosby have returned home, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Engleman.

Harry Cushing is still in Chicago, attending the meeting of the board of control of the National Real Estate association.

The Carrington legion of the Select Knights gave a banquet at Friendship hall Thursday evening. This was a pleasant occasion.

Mrs. Ida L. Smith has returned from a business trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walding are stopping at Asherville, N. C.

The Chopin society were delightfully entertained by Miss Louise Schuck last Monday evening. Their next meeting will be with Miss Mary Ruedy.

Mrs. J. D. Loomis and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Beatty, Dr. J. A. Norton, wife and daughter, formed a Tiffin party which attended the Ann Arbor University club meeting.

The sewing committee and other ladies interested in the Boys' home met Thursday to attend to such clothing as has already been contributed. Other donations will be thankfully received.

Quite a colony of Toledo people are at Hot Springs, at the present time, among whom are: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Spitzer, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Wilcox, Mrs. Bowman and daughter, Hon. Frank Hurd, Will Hoyt, at the Eastman hotel, and J. S. Barker and G. G. Hadley, jr., at the Hay house.

It is not usual for Humane Agent France to leave the city on business, but he went to Stuben, O., this morning and there is an incident connected with the trip which will be of interest to his many friends. Sunday he will wed Mrs. S. A. Brooks of that place. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to the happy couple.

The date for Miss Letta Gifford's concert in Toledo has been fixed for April 13, to be given under the auspices of the Home Mission society of St. Paul's church. Mr. Clarence Eddy, of Chicago, an organist with a national reputation, will assist Miss Gifford. Toledoans need not be reminded that a rare musical treat is in store for them.

Miss Ritchie and Mrs. Wheeler's dancing classes enjoyed a hop at Pythian Castle last evening. After the grand march, four figures of the German were danced followed by the ordinary dances. The floor was filled with masters and misses, and the gallery held numerous on-lookers. Refreshments were served. It closed the season of the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Koehler entertained the Cherry Street Progressive Euchre club Wednesday evening at their cosy home on Cherry street. Mrs. Mathews and Mr. Folger received the booby prizes, Miss Julia Mathews and Mrs. Goulet won the first prizes. The consolation was awarded to Mr. Joe Gartner. The club meets with Mrs. Mathews, of Cherry street, next Thursday evening.

The Schubert male quartet gave a concert under the auspices of the public library at Harrisburg, Pa., this week, and the telegraph speaks in the following complimentary terms of a Toledo girl who is a member of the company: Miss Genie Baldwin, the soprano of the company, delighted the audience with her sweet singing. She has a voice of great purity under perfect control, and such vocalism is seldom heard outside of the large musical organizations."

The Pleasure Euchre club had a very enjoyable meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beer, No. 2310 Union street, Wednesday evening. At the conclusion of the evening's contest, the following prizes were awarded: Mrs. Chas. Burns and Mr. Tom Laskey, first favors; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Threm, the booby. A dainty luncheon was served by Mrs. Beer, assisted by Mrs. Platfoot, which was much enjoyed by all, after which the members left feeling much amused over the prizes won by Mr. Joe Threm. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Hoffmaster, corner Locust and Baker streets, next Thursday evening.

Dress making in all the latest styles and combinations, as shown by
MISS IDA L. SMITH.
339 Summit street.

LADIES,
Send your fine silk and woolen goods or garments to the Ohio Steam Dye Works, 422 Summit street, between Adams and Oak, where they will be cleaned and dyed in first-class manner.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL baking powder to the retail grocery trade. Men acquainted with different sections of the country. A good side line, also good opportunity for clerks or any live men who want to go on the road; experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business. To the right men liberal contracts will be made and steady work given; we pay not less than $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent. commission. Address, with stamp, U. S. Chemical Works, 840 and 842 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ills. 25mch12

WANTED—BARBER. IMMEDIATELY, 337 St. Clair street, opposite New Bee Building. 25mch2

WANTED—GOOD DINING ROOM BOY; one who understands lunch counter also. Call at 424 Monroe street. 85

FOR SALE—STOCK OF AUBURNDALE Boat & Fishing Co. Tom Browers, president; C. Classen, general manager; D. Thorp, secretary. 25mch2p

OFFICE—A DESIRABLE OFFICE WILL be for rent April 1st, corner Summit and Madison streets. Enquire of C. A. Harley & Co. 25mch3

FOR RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE house of 7 rooms, 439 Floyd street, new, bright and clean; modern conveniences, in perfect order, for 2 to 5 years from April 1st. W. B. Geroe, 507 Monroe street. 25mch6

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-aged lady with a boy 7 years old, wants a situation as a working housekeeper in a widower's family; a place of trust; can furnish reference, and wants reference; speaks both German and English. Inquire at No. 607 Monroe street, upstairs. 84

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SECOND GIRL at 801 Madison street. 82

FOR RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH—House of 8 rooms in good repair, situated on Maumee avenue, near corner of South street, (9th ward); street paved, electric lights, Northwestern natural gas and city water; both the Consolidated and Robisons' street car lines pass this corner. Apply to E. W. Fish, Room 5, Union Depot. 25mch12p

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper by a lady without children; reference required. Address G. 84, Bee office. 84

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German preferred. Apply 221 16th street. 84

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE 10 ROOM frame residence, 712 Oakwood ave.; both gases, hot and cold water, bath room complete, house newly decorated, convenient to either cars. Inquire 523 Oakwood avenue. 26mch3p

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE AND LOT at corner 17th and Jefferson streets; every convenience; a perfect home; central; exceedingly cheap. Henry Merrill & Co., 318 Summit street. p

BOARDERS WANTED AT 617 ONTARIO street, 3 doors from Cherry, with use of bath. 26mch3p

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE ON wholesale side of Summit street, between Monroe and Adams. Address S. J., Bee office. 26mch2p

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE OF 3 to 5 floors; centrally located. Address J. A., Bee office. 26mch2p

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON MORRIS street, near Union Depot; eight rooms and cellar, all in good repair; $16.67 per month. Enquire at Buckeye Tobacco Works, 16 to 20, Broadway. 26mch3p

FOR RENT—GROCERY AND MEAT market; splendid location; good business stand. Apply corner of Hicks and Collingwood avenue.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT AND ORnamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, hardy roses, bulbs, Norway and sugar maples, elms and other shade trees for street planting. I. D. Cartwright, 420 Adams street. 26mch1m

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS AND finishers, first class workmen only need apply. The Ketchum Furniture Co. 85

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 320 15TH ST., 8 rooms, natural gas, cistern and city water in kitchen; possession April 1st. Inquire at Room 10, Trinity Block. p

FOR SALE—PAINTER'S OUTFIT, SCAFfold and rope complete; also 1 cook stove and large coffee grinder. Inquire 38 Michigan street, near Monroe. 26mch9p

FOR RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, 633 East Woodruff ave.; good well and cistern, Northwestern natural gas; also large barn. Inquire at 631 East Woodruff ave. 26mch6p

LOST—LADIES POCKETBOOK, BEtween Superior and Summit streets on Cherry. It contained some money, nickels and card. Finder please return to 321 Cherry street and receive reward. p

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOTEL AND general housework. City Employment office, 809 Summit street. 26mch3p

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD ROWED spectacles in a case on Madison, between 15th and Woodruff, Woodruff between Madison and Ashland, Ashland between Woodruff and Floyd, or between 325 Floyd and corner Ashland. Finder suitably rewarded at 1218 Adams or 1507 Madison street. F. J. Cheney. p

FOR SALE—HORSE, FOR LIGHT work, $25. Call at 1721 Summit street. p

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS RESIdence house, with all modern improvements, at 117 Michigan street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets. For further information inquire of W. C. Tate, 134 Superior street. 26mch4p

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT with seven or eight rooms; will pay $2,500, cash; prefer location in 1st or 7th ward. Address Home, care Bee office; give lowest price, with street and number of property. 26mch3p

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP ON CUSTOM coats, corner Superior and Monroe, Unity Block, Room 16. 85

FOR RENT—ROOMS FOR MAN AND wife without family. Enquire 521 Huron street, between Oak and Beech. 24mch6p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—30 ACRE fruit farm, Bay Shore; 15 acres North Toledo; 33 acres near insane asylum; 7 2-3 acres near Wagon Works. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

LOST—A PUG DOG, ANSWERS TO THE name of Trix. Return to 2267 Ashland avenue and receive reward. 26mch3

ALWAYS SEE OUR MANTELS, DRAPERIES, ART GLASS, FRET WORK, BEFORE BUYING.
BRIGGS & LEIBIUS, 307 Summit St. Near Madison.
HAVE YOUR CURTAINS CLEANED NOW.

Here's our card.

In Every Line of Goods

there is one particular manufacture which stands head and shoulders above all others—one manufacturer whom all others endeavor to imitate.

In Men's Shoes
STRONG & CARROLL OF E. WEYMOUTH, MASS.
In Ladies' Shoes
THE GARDNIER & ESTES CO. OF NEW YORK,
Lead the World.

This is not so because we say so. Neither is it false because any or all competitors deny it.

It Is Truth!

Because every NOTED, PROGRESSIVE and SUCCESSFUL retail dealer in every large city in these United States has judged so. That is to say—No other retail dealer can buy them or sell them.

We are Sole Agents for Toledo.

Reinhart & Murphy,
443 Summit Street, near Oak.

A GREAT SAVING!

It's a good thing to make the best of a bad bargain, but it is a great deal better thing not to make a bad bargain at all. We are selling

MEN'S SUITS
From $5 to $20,

And we are not claiming that they are worth twice the money, but nowhere in this country can you buy them for less, and we don't know where you can buy them for as little.

SEE THEM!

FRED EVERSMAN & CO.

THE CHILDREN SMILE IT IS VACATION

Why not preserve that happy smile by getting a dozen Photographs at the reduced $3.00 rate, at

Van Loo & Trost's, 328 Summit St.

$500 FOR 30 DAYS' TREATMENT

We Issue Tickets Good for Electrical and Medical Treatments and Treat

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Locomoter Ataxia, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Troubles, speedily cured New and Improved Methods.

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES—Scrofulous Sores, Eczema, Acne, Pimples on Face, Ulcers, Blood Poisoning, Syphilis, etc., effectually eradicated.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur before the Eyes, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business and Tired Life a Burden, safely and permanently cured.

LADIES—That "tired" Feeling and all female weaknesses, nervous prostration, general debility, sleeplessness, depression and indigestion, ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements, spinal weakness, kidney complaints, change of life and barrenness promptly cured. Ladies' department entirely separate.

ELECTRICITY Administered in all its forms by skilled operators. A faculty of regularly graduated physicians and surgeons in attendance. All forms of treatment combined, viz: Electricity, Medicine, Baths, etc. We manufacture a full line of Electric Belts, Appliances, Batteries, Trusses, etc. Hundreds of people treated daily.

FREE—Consultation, examination and (1) electrical treatment. Office hours are from 8 a. m. to 12 noon; 1 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 to 1 p. m.

Young men, if sick or in trouble, write for question blanks. We have cured hundreds of cases. Why not you? All correspondence confidential and in plain envelops. Address the Prof. Chambers & Co., Electric, Medical and Surgical Institute, 702 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

The "Bon Marche,"
320 MONROE STREET.

The People's Millinery and Dry Goods Store of Toledo.

Notice our Bargains for Monday, March 28th. These are our bargains for THIS DAY AND HOURS ONLY. Don't come after the hours specified, as we cannot supply you at the prices named.

At 9 a. m. Monday, March 28th, we shall sell 50 10-yard patterns of calico for 25c.
At 10 a. m., 50 largest size white bedspreads, 65c.
At 11 a. m., 75 10-yard patterns best indigo-blue prints for 41c.
At 2 p. m., 100 dozen best 6-cord spool cotton, 3c spool.
At 3 p. m., 100 10-yard cuts yard-wide Fruit of Loom bleached muslin for 69c.
At 4 p. m., 200 all-linen towels, 4c each.

"Look" for our millinery ad. in next Monday's issue of this paper.

Come to The Bon Marche for bargains in

MILLINERY, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

THE BON MARCHE,
Formerly A. J. Smith. 320 Monroe St.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, LOT 69x150, on Huron, near Bush; dwelling, lot 25x120, on Superior between Adams and Oak. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—LOT 60x165 FEET, ON SUMmit, near Buffalo; 200x207 on Lagrange, near Bancroft. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—LOTS ON GLENWOOD, Robinwood, Carleton, Bancroft, Corbusier and other streets; terms to suit purchaser. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS, both gases; will rent for $18 per month. Apply at 2046 Vermont avenue. 26mch2p

WANTED—GENTLEMAN TRAVELING companion, by another gent, for California, April 2d. Address G. 86, Bee office. 26mch2p

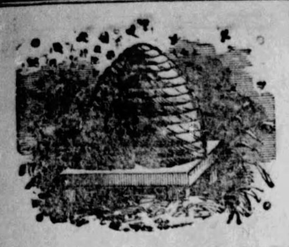
WANTED—GOOD SECOND COOK AT 501 Summit street. 86

WANTED—DRESSMAKING, AT NO. 414 Indiana avenue; satisfaction guaranteed and prices reasonable. 85

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A strictly first class subscription book man. One used to selling cyclopaedias, dictionaries or histories preferred. Give permanent residence, reference and experience very fully. If everything is satisfactory position will be permanent. Lock Box No. 31, Station D., New York.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY. IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 263-271 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O. 27feb13sats

SALESMEN TO SELL BY SAMPLE OUR Money Order System to retail merchants; $200 a month in it for live salesmen; experience not necessary. Address Merchants Money Order Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.



THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

Street Commissioner—Louis Steuer.
Police Clerk—George W. Leibius.
Police Commissioner—John H. Puck.
Gas Trustees—Short term, F. C. Lauer; full term, O. A. Browning.
Water Works Trustee—George B. Hull.
Cemetery Trustee—William Beatty.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas E. Rooney, James H. Spain, Charles I. Scott.
Constable—John Kani.

THE WARD TICKETS.

First Ward.
Alderman—Frederick Schuity.
Councilman—Rudolph P. Mathias.
Assessor—E. D. Scrafford.

Second Ward.
Councilman—Theodore Schmitt.
Board of Education—Samuel Kohn.
Assessor—James Corlisk.

Third Ward.
Alderman—Sylvester Lamb.
Councilman—Edwin D. Simonds.
Assessor—Thos. O'Neill, sr.

Fourth Ward.
Councilman—John Daly.
Board of Education—Charles Zirwas.
Assessor—Gotlieb Scherlitz.

Fifth Ward.
Alderman—Michael Graham.
Councilman—Frank Coleman.
Assessor—Frank Tillman.

Sixth Ward.
Councilman—Sanford W. Cook.
Board of Education—Harrison Hathaway.
Assessor—Eugene Mauter.

Seventh Ward.
Alderman—W. R. Hodge.
Councilman—John Felker.
Assessor—Anton Szyperski.

Eighth Ward.
Councilman—L. W. Walker.
Board of Education—A. E. Wilson.
Assessor—Wm. Gimsen.

Ninth Ward.
Alderman—Fred H. Wolfman.
Councilman—Anthony C. Bay.
Assessor—Albert Cunz.

A fire in the capitol building at Washington one night this week destroyed a number of volumes whose estimated value is $15,000. This is the third fire in the building during the present session of congress. There should be less throwing around of words that burn during the congressional sessions or a better system of patrol at night.

One would think from reading the Pulverizer that a presidential campaign is sizzling hot right here in Toledo to-day. It may be well, however, that it slashes so fearfully, for it somewhat draws attention from the fact that Toledo at present has the worst municipal government in Ohio. And it is republican. The whole machine ought to be smashed in April by the election of the whole democratic ticket.

Ever active Emperor William now proposes to go to the bottom of a coal-mine, and personally investigate the conditions under which miners work. If he carries out this intention, it is to be hoped he will take some mine by surprise, and in the pit will find some of the little twelve year old girls who work for a few pennies a day. A singular and incomprehensible ruler is this emperor of Germany, it would seem having the impulses of a tyrant and the instincts of a father toward his people.

The organs of the East are reminding Rhode Island what benefits the republican party has conferred and is able to confer on the manufacturing states. Unwittingly the advocates of the high protective tariff betray what they specifically deny to be true when their attention is called to it; namely, that the high tax law means benefits for sections, classes and individuals. It is by this argument for favoritism they hope to win votes for their unrighteous cause.

The bill granting pensions to women who served as army nurses in the war has just been favorably reported in congress. These faithful women have been waiting a long time. The thirty-five employes of the bureau rushed their business through and got their extra money under the re-rating act with all expedition, but that is very different. Oh, the heighth and depth, the selfishness and corruption in this branch of the government's business—will the half of it ever be made plain, or a fraction of it ever be corrected?

Owing to the length of the Thursday session, while the free coinage bill was pending, the house of representatives had no quorum yesterday. When school don't keep the boys will play, and the members had a little sarcastic tilt while the minutes were being corrected. Reed, of Maine, thought it would be funny to point out that errors in the journal occurred this session just as much as during the last, which gave Bynum, of Indiana, an opportunity to "call the gentleman's attention" to the fact that in this congress opportunity for correction is given, which "in some previous congresses" had been prohibited. The joker from Maine did not have the best of the joke, this time.

Little Venezuela wouldn't reciprocate, and President Harrison punishes her by taxing the coffee we drink. Coffee, not beer, is the standard drink of the working man. It is the staple of his breakfast table. He carries it to his work in a compartment of his dinner-pail, to wash down his otherwise dry noon-hour lunch. The advance in price will be small, the apologists for the administration wil say. But they do not have to count, as does the wage-earner, the cents that go to make the dollar. With little mouths to fill, and little feet to be shod, bodies that must be clothed and minds that must be trained, all dependent on his day's wage, the head of the poor man's family feels the burden of indirect taxation as no other can. He doesn't always understand it. More's the pity.

It is rather discouraging to the blatant organs, when they find something uncommonly unconstitutional and destructive in the plans and measures of the wicked democrats, like the Michigan electoral law, and the doctrine of diminishing taxation on trade as the country waxes rich and strong, for instance, to have some tantalizing democratic editor refer the accusers to good old-time republican authority for the wisdom of these same measures. Republicans cannot go back on the earlier record of their party, for there is where all the glory of it lies, and to have the wind taken out of their sails so effectually is anything but pleasant. The partisans who are loud in their denunciation of the "Michigan plan," are referred, by Congressman Wheeler, of Michigan, to a report made by Oliver P. Morton in the 43d congress. The result of mature consideration by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, among the members of which were Morton, Matt Carpenter, John A Logan and H. B. Anthony, was a proposed measure so like the Michigan law that the argument made for the one in 1874 stands well for the other enacted in 1891. And the tariff reformers can scarcely find better indorsement for their doctrine than Grant, Garfield, McCullough and other famous republicans.

In the near future the question will arise, in what quarter of the globe can the crowded-out of the overteeming millions of Europe and Asia find new homes? The colonies of Australasia are now moving for laws to prevent undesirable immigration. In England complaint is made by labor organizations that pauper immigrants to Great Britain are taking the places of native workmen and reducing the standard and pay of labor. Forty-three great labor unions have joined in asking parliament for legislation to keep out these undesirable workmen. No law on this subject is in force in England, and it will be a departure from past policy if any is now enacted. The sympathies of the goverment are, it is said, with its workmen, and some steps in the line suggested may be taken for their relief. It is certain that if such legislation is enacted by parliament, it will be better enforced than are our laws concerning contract labor and other restriction of immigration.

The bill in the Massachusetts legislature to reduce the hours of factory labor for women and children is being fought bitterly, and is likely to be defeated. The strongest argument against it is that it will handicap Massachusetts manufacturers in their competition with those of other states. This is a valid argument. It holds equally true of a state eight-hour law for men, and in general of legislation by which a state may seek to regulate the business of its corporations. This is recognized by intelligent workers in labor organizations, and the more liberal among them argue against the advocacy of any legislative measures which can so work injury to the men upon whom the laborers the unions represent depend for employment. On the other hand, to ask national legislation on these questions, is to endorse dangerous methods of government. A national law bears equally, in its scope and effect, on all states, but national interference in the business done in any or all states may easily overstep constitutional limits. The sound principles in industrialism are for employers to be just and for employes to be reasonable, and for both to seek mutually beneficial grounds whereon to settle trade questions of work and wages, and for the government, state and national, to keep hands off.

THE CITY TICKET.

The democratic city ticket speaks for itself. It challenges comparisons. It is good from top to bottom. It was made in the spirit of fairness, and with no axes to grind. The wretched condition of Toledo's municipal government called for the best work of politics and the democrats rose to the occasion. There is no assurance that the republicans would do better in the future than they have done in the past, hence there is every reason why the democratic ticket should be elected this spring. The only sentiment in it is the desirability of having honest and economical government. It is time to put on the brakes, and the spring election is the occasion for applying the corrective power. Elect the democratic ticket.

STILL FOR GROVER.

North, south, east and west the spring breezes carry the reverberations of the Cleveland boom. Every day gives fresh assurance who is the real choice of the people. In New England arises the voice of her favorite democratic son, Governor Russell, who modestly declines to hear his own name mentioned for the candidacy, because he is for Cleveland. Illinois democracy has loyally and enthusiastically urged the nomination of its own distinguished representative, and in good time is heard the voice of Senator Palmer for Cleveland, because he believes Cleveland is the strongest and best man in the party and the choice of the country. Senator Hill journeyed through the south, and was everywhere received with hearty cordality. At every point ready cheers awaited the speeches of the man who "is a democrat," and always the loudest and longest cheers followed his mention of the name of Cleveland.

The "western man" is a good enough suggestion, and the day is not many campaigns distant when a democratic president of these United States must come out of the west. It may be this year, and with plenty of good candidates to choose from, if it shall appear in Chicago that democratic success depends upon it. At present, however, the drift is all toward Mr. Cleveland as the man for 1892.

Two years ago the naval authorities of the United States issued an order that our war vessels should be painted white, and it was done. As a poetic exchange puts it, "there is no more magnificent sight than a great vessel with its snowy surface glistening in the sun, skimming the waves like an immense sea gull, with a background of blue sky and emerald sea." The first purpose of a war ship is, however, to be useful, and the thing for which it should be best fitted is for service in time of war, the time in which neither poetry nor beauty count. It seems white paint makes our ships too conspicuous at night, which would certainly be detrimental and unnecessarily dangerous if the ships were in actual war service. French coast guard ships are painted greenish-gray, the color of waves off shore. Captain Schley of our navy recommends the same color for our ships, and the recommendation is so sensible the authorities cannot do better than to adopt it.

"Woodman, spare that tree," is the cry of New York. The occasion is the selling of a piece of ground whereon stand thirteen gum trees which it has long been held were planted by Alexander Hamilton in honor of the original thirteen states. Lest too much sentiment be shown, and the gum trees be saved from the dispoiling hand of the real estate fiend, sceptics say Hamilton did not plant the trees, anyway. No doubt some one could be found to insist there never was any Alexander Hamilton. The trees must go, anyway, and New York can sacrifice its century-old tradition at the same time, if it likes.

That it is the unexpected happens is again exemplified, in the action of the New York legislature closing the exposition building of that state on Sundays in the World's fair grounds. Considering what the Sunday laws in New York state are, how far business and amusements in that state on that day are from the old Puritanic standard, this act of the legislature will be regarded as a piece of arrant hypocrisy.

Some of the leading Catholic laymen of Chicago are raising a fund of $500, to place a window in Willard hall, in the World's W. C. T. U. temple now being erected in Chicago. The window is to be a memorial to that great and good man, priest and prelate, Cardinal Manning. The cardinal was a total abstainer, even refusing to have liquor used as a medicine during his last sickness.

MENTIONED ON THE STREETS.

That work on the straight channel will start as soon as possible.

That the issuing of naturalization papers is not so brisk now as last fall.

That the board of councilmen will close up business on Monday evening for the municipal year.

That the Patrons of Husbandry left Toledo with a splendid opinion of its enterprise and hospitality.

That creditors of the natural gas plant are not very happy over their prospects of getting pay for their work.

That all the candidates thus far suggested for district delegate from Lucas county are pronounced Cleveland men.

That the next democratic state convention can be had for Toledo if the proper effort is put forth. Who will start it?

That voters who have not thus far done so can register until 9 o'clock to-night. Democrats, attend to this important duty.

That Major Overman's friends are much gratified that the court martial did not inflict a more serious penalty than a reprimand.

That the real estate men of the city are anticipating a splendid year in their business, and it is hoped they will not be disappointed.

That bids may now be invited for $8,000 in bonds for the dredging of the river, that boats may not go on the ground when they load up.

That the extensions contemplated by manufacturing establishments is evidence of the prosperity that abounds within Toledo's borders.

That the present city officials are seeking pledges from the prospective members of the council for their support in the race for re-election.

That Charley Griffin will get the nomination for congress or know the reason why. Hamilton, Ashley and the rest may make a note of this fact.

That the work of securing subscriptions for the woman's club building goes on, and it is hoped to obtain enough to warrant embarking in the project.

That Bishop Horstmann will officiate at the laying of the corner stones of the new church edifices for St. Patrick's and the Immaculate Conception congregations.

That John J. Chester, republican candidate for secretary of state, gathered in the support of many substantial members of the party during his visit this week.

That Leopold Schafer sticks to the republican nomination in the second ward, and talks about showing his heels to the silk stocking members who want to drive him off.

That Col. J. H. Puck, democratic nominee for police commissioner, has all his interests in Toledo, and would aid in making the police force what it ought to be—a terror to evil doers.

That there will be some exciting times among the owners of pleasure boats on the Maumee when the season opens, which will be fun for the patrons but death to the pocket books of stockholders.

That the voters of Toledo do not propose this spring to take heed to the cracking of the party lash, but will vote for the candidates on the democratic ticket, who represent a platform for reform in the municipal government.

MICKEY COMMENTS

On the Republican Row in Druid Hall.

Say, Mr. Editur, me an' Reddy went ter de republican convention in Druid hall last Monday an' we had dead loads of fun. It wuz better'n a circus. Reddy uster be a sort of republican hisself an' he says dat der democratic conventions is disgraceful, but when he got into de howlin' mob in de saloon an' upstairs Monday at Druid hall, he changed his mind. See?

Dey wuz lots uv funny tings der too. Fellers would jump up an' wave there arms an' say, "I nomenate somebody," an' den dey'd yell like de gang at de base ball game up on de commons Sunday.

When we fust went inter de show Reddy thot it wuz de two Johns by de size of two fellers near de door, but dey wuz only John Hoffman an' Hank Bower. Der's a team big nuff ter travel. See?

Der wuz another queer ting tuk place to. When me an' Reddy wuz sneakin' round de alley ter find de best way ter crawl under de canvas I found a slate wid a whole lot of names on it. We didn't no wot it meant, but Reddy thot it must be Schmit's credit account an' first we wuz going ter take it back ter him an' get a slug on it, but den we didn't an' I put it in me pants an' now I tink dat slate wuz de republican ticket.

Mos all der blokes on dat slate is de ones on de ticket now. See?

Wenever any nibs wot wuz on de slate wuz nomenated de whole gang wud holler like when de favorite cums in at de races an' den all de odder fellers wot wuz on de inside wud vote fur him. Purty near all dese coves got in 'cept a few widout no truble at tall.

Wen dey wuz votin' fur perlice clerk de thing got sassy an' de canderdates wuz hustlin' jus like dey had ter. Dey voted a lot uv times on dis. Wen all uv a sudden a big feller wid long curly hair like a cow boy jumped up an' sez, "Mister Chairman I wanter say dat Mister Tanner don't want ter run agin a man wid a wooden leg." Den dey all yelled like blazes. O, it wuz red hot. See?

When de big cully sez dis I heerd Jake Weier say to Miqie Fogarty, "Now yer deputy will keep on holdin' his job. See?" I don't no wot he wuz up to, but dey bot looked purty hot under de collar wen dey all voted fer Mister Coalwell and de chairman interduced him as der nomynee. Me an' Reddy had a little convention of our own dat afternoon in our barn and it wuz moved an' seconded an' carried dat 'em buddy stacked de cards at Druid hall. See?

Yours Respectfully,
MICKEY.

RIGHT IN IT NOW.

Washington, March 26.—The treasury department has proclaimed the act of congress consituting Sandusky, Ohio, a port of immediate transportation.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The bureau of Pan-American republics may be shaky on its casters, but the Raum bureau is the most rickety at present.—Philadelphia Record.

To send over old-fashioned ships of war to Bering Sea for the protection of our seals seems to be a wooden kind of jingoism at its best—and at its worst.—New York World.

The young Emperor William would have the world believe that there are no disorders in his empire, but the possible resignation of Caprivi and the restlessness of the people are stern facts which cannot be disregarded.—New York Herald.

Let no democratic congressman vote to unseat a republican who has been elected. Republican methods are not necessary in the democratic party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Secretary Foster is back from Europe and is busy explaining that the treasury pinch does not make him uncomfortable. If explanations of this kind were finance, Mr. Foster would be a great financier.—St. Louis Republic.

The morals of New York's Four Hundred do not appear to be of a brand much superior to those of the Tenderloin district. Vide the Deacon and Drayton cases. "A man with nothing to do is a villain, and a woman with nothing to do is in danger."—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A grand banquet was a queer sort of entertainment for the Russian authorities to tender to the Americans who accompanied the cargo of provisions for the starving peasants in that distressed country. It is to be hoped that the peasants were included in the list of guests of the joyful occasion.—Boston Herald.

There are 11 nail mills in Massachusetts. Nine of them are idle; the remaining two are run without profit, and must reduce wages or stop. The duties of $6.72 per ton on scrap and 75 cents per ton on coal rob these works of all chance of profit, and send their discharged employes to swell the ranks of the unemployed, who find themselves the victims of a policy established ostensibly for their benefit.—Philadelphia Record.

What the United States wants and what she will insist on, is the absolute stoppage of all sealing in Bering Sea until such time as the seals may be restored to their former numbers, and this, of course, must include pelagic as well as land sealing. We have a right to the Pribylov islands and to the fur seals which make them valuable, but if we are going to permit the fur seals to be all killed off before they can reach the islands we might as well abandon the islands.—San Francisco Chronicle.

JOHN H. PUCK.

Democratic Candidate For Police Commissioner.

A Native Buckeye Boy, Good Soldier During the War, and a Prominent Business Man.

The democratic city convention this week presented a candidate for police commissioner who is a model one in every respect. Mr. John H. Puck is a native Buckeye boy, and has all the qualifications to make a first-class commissioner. The nomination cannot fail to appeal to the better judgment of all who desire a faithful performance of the duties, especially the business community. Mr. Puck did not seek the office, consequently no criticism can be offered in this line. Like all good citizens, he has an interest in the welfare of the city, and is willing to assume his share of the responsibilities of government, which is probably the only excuse for being before the public. A good soldier during the late war, he answers the call of his party, which was made by acclamation.

Mr. Puck served the people of the First ward in the board of education for two years, his popularity being sufficient to overcome the big republican majority. In the board he was a useful member, and his retirement was a matter of regret. Later he was elected to the Ohio legislature from Lucas county, receiving a handsome vote. These are the only two offices

the gentleman has held, but in them he displayed ability to warrant the statement that as police commissioner he would be eminently successful.

A brief biography will not be out of place. The following sketch is taken from Mr. Clark Waggoner's History of Lucas county, and will repay perusal:

John Henry Puck was born in Wood county, Ohio, May 18, 1842. His parents were of German nativity, and were born at Hanover, North Germany. Emigrating to America in 1837, they settled on a farm in Wood county. The son remained with his father, assisting in the cultivation of the farm, with limited educational privileges, until 1861, when he came to Toledo.

September 12, 1862, he enlisted for three years as private in Company G, Thirty-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry. He was wounded twice, first at Vicksburg, in June, 1863, and again at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, the latter wound being in the neck and right shoulder, incapacitating him for active service. He was granted a furlough for three months, when he joined the army at Savannah, Ga., and was mustered out with the regiment and participated in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865.

Returning to Toledo he resumed his trade. In 1870 the Western Manufacturing company was formed, of which Mr. Puck was made the vice-president, which position he held until February, 1887, and was then elected secretary and treasurer, and afterwards president.

Mr. Puck is a member of Toledo post, No. 107, G. A. R., and takes an active part in its operations. For many years he has been a prominent member of the German Lutheran church, and since becoming a voter, he has acted with the democratic party.

In 1882-83, he represented the First ward in the Toledo board of education, discharging his duties with acceptance and credit.

The high regard in which he is held by the people of Lucas county, was indicated in 1885, when they elected him as a representative in the state legislature. While in that body he introduced and advocated a bill, empowering the Toledo board of education to levy taxes for school purposes independent of the tax commissioners or other authority. It is known as the "Puck educational bill," was passed only against strong opposition, and is now regarded as a measure of much value to the city school system.

He also introduced the bill permitting the state to expend $40,000 in the erection of monuments to the memory of the Ohio soldiers who fell at the battle of Gettysburg.

In both business and private relations, he has ever maintained positions commanding the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Puck was married December 7, 1865, with Anna Westerhause, of Toledo. They have had five children, of whom four are now living—Lena, Frederick J., Margaret and Almida.

Presenting such a candidate, the democracy of Toledo invites the support of the people. Mr. Puck and his friends will not stoop to the methods of his opponent, but relying on the good judgment of the voters will await their decision. He has no axes to grind, has no special mission for the decapitation of officers, but will simply endeavor to observe his oath of office, aiding in such reforms as from time to time the efficiency of the police force and the general good of the community may necessitate.

Vote for John H. Puck for police commissioner.

POLITICS IN MAUMEE.

Both Parties Anxious for the Voting Day.

The Two Tickets from Which the Citizens Can Pick Out Their Officers by Ballot.

Maumee, O., March 26.—(Special)—The political campaign is becoming more exciting as election day draws near. Both parties are making a strong canvass, and both claim to be sure of success. The republican ticket is as follows:

City treasurer, J. A. Church; city clerk, W. S. Swan; city marshal, J. A. Smith; street commissioner, Joe Lapoint; gas trustee, M. Drummond; cemetery trustee, Wm. Burdo.
First ward—Councilman, L. M. Murphy; assessor, J. L. Shugar.
Second ward—Councilman, John Ward; assesor, Seigel Tate.
Third ward—Councilman, T. Ludlow; assessor, M. A. Patchen.
Township—Trustee, E. A. Debolt; supervisor, Jas. Lapoint; assessor, A. J. McCabe; constable, Marit Phillips.
School board, district No. 2—Thomas Brown, J. H. Binkley, J. A. Mallenkopf.

The democratic ticket is as follows:
City treasurer, J. A. Church; city clerk, J. M. Walcott; marshal, J. A. Smith, street commissioner, Joseph Lapoint; gas trustee, Chas. Rodd; cemetery trustee, Thomas Wolcott.
First ward—Councilman, Antoine Gignac; assessor, J. L. Shugar.
Second ward—Councilman, C. M. Schiely; assessor, John Geiger.
Third ward—Councilman, Henry Borek; assessor, O. C. Geer.
Township—Trustee, John Wagner; supervisor, Joseph Wise; assessor, D. H. Shamburger; constable, Joseph Welby.
School board, district No. 2—John J. Miller, Andrew Hentling and H. D. Kline.

London has the largest telegraph office in the world, where more than 3,000 operators are constantly employed.

UNCLE JONATHAN

Is Learning the Ropes of the City and Thinks He Has Struck His Gait.

My Dear Nephew—I am getting on, though I did think for a time that I was too old to get out of the rut my father and his father made and set me in. Beats all how a man's wind holds out when he gets in the crowd and has to go. Guess I will get there after awhile. Hope so, if I am to remain in the city.

You are old enough yourself to look up to the big men of the country, though of course at the Corners there are not any great big ones. But I've seen some of them here, and sized up alongside of them. They're not so large physically, but I'm bound to believe they are great somewhere in the upper story else they wouldn't be called great. When a man gets a jug handle onto his name he ought to be big, as the world goes, and in this city every square (they call 'em squares here; at the Corners they are lots), has one or more. There is Judge George and General Knox and Hon. Tom. Brady, examples of the titled big ones. You notice I speak dignifiedly of the Judge and the General, and call the Honorable man "Tom." Now, I don't yet understand why this distinction, but I'm bound to say there is a reason, which I will learn some day. And this General, by the way, was a way-up one in the war, and he knows it himself now better than anybody can tell him. He shows it, and I may say he must have scared the enemy if he marched at them as he now walks in the crowd in the city. A big man like the General must get an awful big pension. He and the Judge are about the biggest men I've seen, though there are some big preachers and store keepers, too, and likewise big councilmen.

I have discovered there are grades of bigness here. A constable isn't near so magnificent as a policeman, because he doesn't have a uniform and a club, but I'm bound to say that the justice of the peace and the man who holds police court swell out as much as the real Judge of court when they are called "Judge." Even their boots swell as if the corns were pushing through the leather. The councilman and the alderman are some pumpkins, too, in their wards. Indeed, so great are they that the other people look up to them and call them City Fathers. It must be nice to be so big as that, for it seems real good to me to even live in the city, and when a man gets along so that the whole thing in spots seems to rest on his shoulders like, it must be very bracing. Perhaps this is why so many men want to be elected to the town council. Really, may be the most important big people I've seen so far here are the City Fathers. Seems like everybody has something for them, and all they've got to do is to meet in a large room as big as our meeting house to home and vote yes as fast as the secretary can call their names. Then some of them hurry out as quick as they can, as if they feared a treating drink or something around the corner would go to some other fellow. You see I am getting on in the city and I'm bound to see what's up, day and night. I am getting so used to it that I can keep it up twenty-four hours on a stretch if I try real hard.

When I was at the meeting of the Fathers of the City night before last I heard some outside fellows talking to Councilman Waters about digging up a street and fixing it over, and he said something about a soft snap that puzzled me all night long, for pretty soon this Father moved that the street be fixed and it was started that night. Now, I was bound to follow up that thing, so yesterday I went out to Columbus avenue to see what they were going to do. It looked all right to me. 'Twas a heap sight better than the road where your father and I used to play ball and drive old Darby to the town meeting. They call this city road an avenue, and it does look right pretty, for the trees, just as nature planted them, are in front of the houses and the shade is just as cool and natural like as out in the maple grove in our lot at home. I asked one of the townsmen on Columbus Avenue what they were going to do, and he was real sorry and said "most of the people like it better as it is, but the street contractor and the alderman are great friends and there must be some improvement. We don't have anything to say about fixing it, only they let us pay for the work when it is done." I asked him how much it would cost and the figures he told me nearly took my breath away. Now, if it was the road at home, you and I could take the plow and scraper and fix it in a hurry, and could go down to the saw mill and get some culls from the tree tops sawed, and make that road in no time and make a whole mint of money if they'd give us half what the aldermen voted to this friend they call the contractor.

Now, my nephew, I'm going to be very confidential like to you, and tell you something more, which you mustn't tell. When I went home that night I couldn't go to sleep for thinking about fixing that street, and says I to myself, says I, every thing has got to be fast in the city and I've got to get in the procession somehow, and I can't do it real well till I have more money than I brought with me. Not that I would do a dishonorable thing for the whole world, I was brought up better than that, but what goes can't be very bad, and the best thing in sight for me is to be a friend of the councilmen and fix streets. Maybe I can't do it right off, though, for these men who have lived here longer than I may be better friends of the City Fathers than I can be until they know me better. I dreamed about it after I did get to sleep, and before morning I had an idea what to do, and I'm going to do it. But lest you may not understand me I want to say that I shall not be a politician to get favor, for you remember that though I never voted any other way than your father's father did and never shall, I was always no politician. Politics is one of the fastest things in the city and I am sure I couldn't keep up if I should get into that scramble, so I'll not try, but I'm bound to fix streets for a starter.

Yours, resolved,
JONATHAN BUSEMBARK.

FOSTORIA NOTES.

Wedding—Monster Oil Well—Miscellaneous Mention of Interest.

Fostoria, O., March 26.—(Special)—The marriage of Sadie German, a prominent young Fostoria lady, and Frank M. Barnhart, of Findlay, will take place at the home of the bride's parents in this city next Thursday evening.

A monster oil well was struck yesterday at Woodside, Wood county, which has a capacity of 1,300 barrels daily. It is the best oiler in that field.

A local option election was held in Perry township, Wood county, on Wednesday, with 127 votes to quit the sale of liquor and one to continue selling. The measure closes the only two saloons in the township.

The Seneca county teachers' institute will be held in this city this month.

PRUSSIAN CABINET.

The New Prime Minister Popular with the Press.

Berlin, March 26.—Count Von Eulenburg, presided at the meeting of the new Prussian cabinet. Dr. Bosse, the new minister of public instruction was present. Count Von Zedlitz bade farewell to the chief officials in the ministry of ecclesiastic affairs, public instruction and medicinal affairs, and introduced them to Dr. Bosse.

The newspapers generally speak in high terms of the new premier and the new minister of public instruction.

BLAND BILL IN WALL STREET.

New York, March 26.—Bradstreet's Weekly Wall Street Review says: The discussion of the Bland silver measure at Washington has this week furnished the chief cause for further speculative hesitation. At the same time it would seem that Wall street had discounted the possibility of the bill becoming a law, and that the decline of bar silver this week to the lowest figures recorded for the metal in modern times measured the chances of such action as estimated in financial circles.

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA CURED.

If suffering, send this slip from the Bee, with a 2-cent stamp, to W. H. Hill & Co., Detroit, Mich. We will send a bottle of medicine free.

ROYAL
IS THE
Best Baking Powder

The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. *(Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.)*

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. *(Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.)*

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food, than any other.

Government Chemists Certify:

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.
"EDWARD G. LOVE, PH. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.
"HENRY A. MOTT, M. D., PH. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge.
"WM. MCMURTRIE, PH. D."

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Summary of the Annual Report of Colonel Court,

The Grand Secretary, Showing the Condition of Membership, Finance, and Other Points.

Col. S. A. Court, the grand secretary of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio, has just concluded the annual report, which has been forwarded to the supreme secretary. The information given is interesting, a summary being as follows:

Number of members Dec. 31, 1890		34,020
Initiated during the year		6,754
Reinstated		358
Admitted by card		551
Total		41,683
From which deduct:		
Dropped for various causes	1,578	
Withdrawn by card	656	
Died	221	2,455
Total number of members Dec. 31, 1891		39,228

Summary of Rank.

Past Supreme Chancellors	1
Past Grand Chancellors	24
Past Chancellors	5,249
Knights	33,430
Esquires	217
Pages	307
Total	39,228

Subordinate Lodges.

Number of lodges Dec. 31, 1890	444
Instituted during the year	57
Total	501
Charters forfeited, 2; consolidated, 1	3
Number of active lodges Dec. 31, 1891	498

The financial statement is as follows:

Grand Lodge.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1890	$ 8,249 98
Receipts during the year	26,724 42
Total	$ 34,974 40
Expenditures	24,901 47
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1891	$ 10,072 93

Subordinate Lodges.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1890, not including investments	$114,454 57
Receipts during the year	352,545 71
Total	$467,000 28

Disbursements.

For sick benefits	$ 62,295 96
For funeral benefits	9,513 46
Other relief	2,854 01
Aggregate for relief	$ 74,663 43
Current expenses	196,154 32
Invested during the year	62,239 29
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1891	133,943 24
Total	$467,000 28

Assets of Subordinate Lodges.

Cash on hand	$133,943 24
Investments, stocks, etc	165,752 75
Widows' and Orphans' fund	9,208 87
Real estate	111,666 49
Paraphernalia, furniture, etc	272,204 32
Total assets	$692,775 67

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

Washington, March 26.—Mr. Hatch, of Iowa, has introduced a bill, by request, creating a commission to inquire into and report upon the material, industrial and mental progress made by the colored people of the United States since 1865, and making an appropriation sufficient for the purpose.

RETALIATION.

Washington, March 26.—The treasury department has directed custom officials to exercise great vigilance in carrying out the president's proclamation to resume the collection of duties upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the products of Venezuela, Columbia and Hayti, after the 15th of March, 1892.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

"Don't put off until to-morrow what can and should be done to-day," is wise. If you have never used SOZODONT for your teeth, make a bee-line to the druggist and get a bottle and begin to use it at once. "Verb. sap."

We cannot explain how a man gains a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—it happens sometimes.

It is food that he can digest; we understand that. But it must be more than food to give more than the whole of itself.

He has been losing flesh because he did not get from his food the fat he needed. Scott's Emulsion sets his machinery working again.

Shall we send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING? Free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

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GEO. F. C. KLOEPPINGER,
Sole Manufacturer of
Weis's Patent Skylights!
Patented Oct. 6, 1889.
No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.
Manufacturer of
Kloeppinger's Patent Feed Steamer for Stock
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS.
FIRST-CLASS SLATE ROOFING.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

THE DRESS IS FINISHED, SO AM I."

A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball-room; "a queen of society is radiant to-night."

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary frame and aching head have known no rest—for "the dress must be finished in time."

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One, through hot-house culture, luxury, and excitement, and the other, through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause. The Vegetable Compound will enable both to meet the demands of society.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, etc., and invigorates the whole system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, the Compound has no rival.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

An illustrated book, entitled "Guide to Health and Etiquette," by Lydia E. Pinkham, is of great value to ladies. We will present a copy to any one addressing us with two 2-cent stamps.

5¢ SMOKE 5¢ CIGAR

THE MIRABILIA

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer. N. Y.,
MAKERS.

Adolph Feiss & Co., 220 Summit St., Sole Distributing Agents.

Ladies'

STATIONERY.

A Fine Line

NEW!

E. P. LELAND,

327 SUPERIOR ST.

$1,000.00

For any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the "RELIABLE CATARRH CURE." It is a specific, this valuable remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever and La Grippe, and is for sale at all the leading druggists in the city, including the following: Vanstone, corner Summit and Monroe streets; Spayd, Monroe and Superior streets; Gates, St. Clair street; Hamlin, Adams and St. Clair streets; Kirchmaier, Huron and Adams streets; Cook Bros., Cherry and Bridge streets, East Toledo; J. P. Merz, Summit and Cherry streets; A. Burger, Adams street and Franklin avenue. Also at branch office, 1820 Adams street, 75 cents.

QUINN MEDICINE CO.

B. A. STEVENS!

ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.

Telephone No. 400.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TOLEDO—Have a pride in your own city. Buy and use Toledo made goods and see that your friends do the same. But do this only when they are as good and sold as cheap as articles made outside.

Steven's Refrigerators are offered direct to the people of Toledo as the best refrigerators made in the world.

Twenty-five different kinds and sizes retailed at wholesale prices.

A. T. KLINE,

DENTIST,

335 Superior Street, over Allen & Parkhurst's.

BRIDGE and CROWN WORK a SPECIALITY

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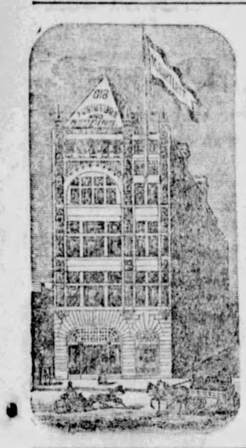

Palace Furniture Store.

We have now on display the largest assortment of Sideboards, Dining Room Suits and Parlor Furniture ever shown in the city. You are invited to call and inspect our stock at 618 Jefferson street

M. Bartlett

For Suffering Women.

DR. MILES' Restorative NERVINE.

CURES: Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, sick and nervous headache, fits, etc.

After four years treatment by the best doctors in the land, but without any relief, have used your Nervine for one week and have not had an attack since.—HURD C BRACUS, Heathville, Pa. Your Nervine has cured me completely for nervous troubles. J. M. TAYLOR, Lotty, O. Trial bottle free druggists DR. MILES MEDICAL Co., Elkhart, Ind.

For Sale by All Druggist

A Small Quantity of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.

Invaluable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes cheapest, purest and best Beef Tea.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

FELICITY.

A squalid, hideous town, where streams run black
With vomit of a hundred roaring mills?
Hither occasion calls me; and ev'n here,
All in the sable reek that wantonly
Defames the sunlight and deflowers the morn
One may at least surmise the sky still blue.
Ev'n here, the myriad slaves of the machine
Deem life a boon; and here, in days far sped,
I overheard a kind-eyed girl relate
To her companions how a favorite chance
By some few shillings weekly had increased
The earnings of her household, and she said:
"So now we are happy, having all we wished."
Felicity, indeed! though more it lay
In wanting little than in winning all.

Felicity, indeed! Across the years
To me her tones come back, rebuking: me,
Spreader of toils to snare the wandering joy
No guile may capture and no force surprise;
nOly by them that never wooed her won.

Oh, curst with wide desires and spacious dreams,
Too cunningly do ye accumulate
Appliances and means of happiness
E'er to be happy! Lavish hosts, ye make
Elaborate preparations to receive
A shy and simple guest, who, warned of all
The ceremony and circumstance wherewith
Ye mean to entertain her, will not come.
—Spectator.

BEESWAX.

Grape stones yield an oil.

Jerusalem has 30,000 Jews.

Los Angeles has a citrus fair.

Servants are scarce in England.

The Beef trust burned its books.

Duluth claims the largest docks.

Files are sharpened by electricity.

Waterproof leather is announced.

The biggest knife has 1,821 blades.

New York claims 300,000 Russians.

A Japanese radish is 10 feet in length.

The average life of a ship is about 26 years.

The Bank of England covers nearly three acres.

In France all postage stamps are sold at the cigar shops.

In France match making is a government monopoly.

The average length of a generation is 33 years and four months.

Oranges and lemons are picked long before they are ripe for export.

It takes about a quarter of a century to get the elephant to full maturity.

The better class of the Philippine islanders smoke cigars a foot long.

Between 1590 and 1680, 3,400 women were burned in Scotland for witchcraft.

The Nile must be about 4,100 miles long if the source be where Stanley says it is.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from thirty to forty feet.

The title of "Reverend" has been applied to clergymen since the middle of the seventeenth century.

Agates are a kind of quartz. Most of them come from South America, and especially from Brazil.

By far the deepest lake known in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. It is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet deep.

It is reported that the largest electric search light ever made will be erected on Mt. Washington the coming season.

In 1890 80,000,000 coins of 25 denominations were struck in the British mint, and of these 17,500,000 were rejected in weighing or were faulty.

It is stated that over 40,000 persons land at Joppa every year, in order to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and other spots celebrated in sacred history.

Sufferers from neuralgia are warned by a medical writer not to drink tea, but to drink freely of coffee into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed.

Within a year, it is promised, the first long-distance telephone line from New York to Chicago will be completed. The lines has already reached Cleveland.

In the southwestern islands of Japan the women are the laborers. Their hands are roughed and tanned with heavy work, while the men's are delicate and white.

The receiver of the Coast Line railroad of Georgia, it is said, will substitute electricity for the present motive power, provided the necessary funds can be secured.

A locomotive, drawing four passenger coaches, has recently done a mile in 39 1-4 seconds on the Reading road, which would come very near to 100 miles an hour if maintained.

Capt. Baker, an engineer in the British service, published a book in 1877 which clearly proved, to his mind at least, that the end of the world would come September 20, 1878.

The adoption of smokeless powder has rendered necessary a modification of the uniform and accoutrements of an army in order that the men may not be so readily distinguished at a distance.

Oxford county, Maine, turns out nearly all of the spools on which the thread of this country is wound. The spools are made from white birch timber, and they are produced by the million.

A line of telephone, the first that united two Italian cities, has been opened at Milan, establishing telephonic communication between that city and Pavia. It is more than thirty miles long, and acts perfectly.

One of the largest camellia plants ever known is now growing in a nursery near Birmingham, Eng. It quite fills a large greenhouse. Some 2,000 buds have been trimmed from the tree, and it still has 6,000.

A pig's tail is said to unerringly indicate the condition of the animal. If it hangs loose it shows that the pig is not well, and that its food should be changed. If it be curled tightly the pig is healthy and happy.

White ash leaves are shunned by rattlesnakes. It is said that a rattlesnake placed in a circle, one-half of which is formed of ash leaves and the other half of live coals, will cross the coals rather than touch the leaves.

John L. Woods, of Cleveland, has given $50,000 to the Woman's College of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, as a memorial to his wife. This sum makes up $225,000 which has been received in the first year of President Thwing's administration.

In digging the foundations of a new sacristy for the church of St. Christopher at Torcoing a trench has been discovered containing more than 2,000 skeletons. It is supposed that they are the remains of those who fell at the battle of Turcoing, which was fought on May 17, 1794.

If the experts who have recently been examining the orchards in the fruit sections of New Jersey have read the indications correctly, the peach harvest of the coming season will be of a phenomenal nature. They say the glut of 1891 will seem insignificant compared with the colossal crop impending.

Plans have been drawn for the erection of 10 dams in the St. Louis river, near Fond du Lac, Minn., which will give about 100,000 horse power. One of the rams has already been completed, and two more of them are to be built before spring. It is proposed to furnish, by means of electric currents generated at this point, power to operate all kinds of manufacturing establishments, street cars, and lighting, cooking and heating in Duluth.

A well-known character in Chicago is a big negro who is harmlessly insane, believing himself to be the Messiah. He is a restaurant waiter, but a part of every day he wanders about the streets warning the people whom he meets to repent of their sins. On these occasions he dresses himself in a long black cassock, corded at the waist with a black rope, from which a crucifix is suspended. On his head is an enormous black leather helmet, surmounted by a large brass cross. The other day he stopped two ladies on Michigan avenue and ordered them to repent. The frightened ladies took to their heels, and their escort, who was an athlete, promptly knocked the Messiah down.

Thirty-three of the senators have been members of the house of representatives, and the greater number of these were taken directly from that body and promoted to the senate. The senators thus transferred are among the most distinguished men in that body, and include Sherman, Morrill, Voorhees, Allison, Wilson of Iowa, Hawley, Hale, Frye, Dawes, Hoar, Hiscock, Aldrich, Carlisle, Blackburn, Kenna, Sawyer, Daniel, Barbour, Vance, Cullom, Washburn, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, the two Gibsons, Carey, Felton, Allen, Hansbrough, Dubois and Gallinger. Pennsylvania has had some able members in the house, but it is a fact worthy of notice that none of them was ever selected by the legislature for promotion to the senate.

JUST IN TIME.

It was to cure herself of a hopeless passion that Helen Rossiter left the city and its vanities for her Aunt Julia's farmhouse. She had fallen in love with a man who ignored her very existence, though she was handsome and an heiress.

The quiet life on the farm gave her too much time to think, so when she heard that the position of under teacher was vacant in the country school, she applied for the place and won it.

She expected to find her master a lubberly rustic who wrote poetry for the town paper, and was rather surprised when he turned out to be a young man of intellect, with a refined face.

How he dressed she was never quite sure, for when she was in his company she never thought of it, and when she tried to think about it afterward she could not remember.

If it was homespun, then the homespun must be a particularly becoming style of cloth for a gentleman, and no man was ever more suitably dressed than George Kirkman.

"And he is superior to any one whom I have ever met—superior to them all!" she declared aloud, in the solitude of her walk homeward.

"Once, at least, I will say that to my own heart; for though I don't love him, I can at least appreciate his worth. Love him? Ah! if I only dared! I could! I could! Oh, what am I saying? In love with two men in the course of six months! Impossible! It would be too contemptible."

And now as the pink flush upon her cheek grew scarlet, and despite the fact that she despised herself for it, a strange and delightful joy thrilled Miss Rossiter at the remembrance of certain glances she had received from the eyes of her fellow-teacher; and though her own coldness had frozen those looks, though her haughty composure had rebuked the words that almost trembled on his lips, and died unspoken, Helen knew that George Kirkman loved her, and would some time say so, despite all her coldness.

Slower and slower her steps had grown into a reverie, the pleasure of which had made everything else forgotten; all unheeded the warning bell that clanged afar in the clear, cold air, and onward, nearer and nearer came the puffing monster, scattering smoke and grime and fiery sparks in its wake.

As in a dream Helen heard her name called, a choking, maddened cry was in her ears, as she looked up the great fiery eye of the down express seemed blazing in her face.

Two strong arms encircled and dragged her back; an agonized voice whispered:

"Nelly! Nelly!—my own! my darling!—Thank God, not too late!" And then everything was darkness and silence.

When Miss Rossiter returned to consciousness the train was far out of sight, her head was supported on Mr. Kirkman's left arm, while his right hung limp beside him, and his face, pale as the snow bank they leaned against, was bending anxiously over her.

"You are hurt! Oh, George!" and then tears and blushes swept away all Miss Rossiter's haughtiness and cool composure. "You have risked your life for me! How could you do it? Oh, George!—dear George!—why did you do it?"

"My darling, it is only a broken arm, and to hear you say 'dear George' in that tone and with that look I would have been broken all to pieces. My darling—my Nelly!"

And now the gentleman teacher, as Aunt Julia said, had to give up too; and it really seemed as if fate was against the district school that first winter.

But Miss Rossiter said "No," and since the season was so nearly over anyway, the school should not be closed; for she would teach both boys and girls till Mr. Kirkman's arm was better, and he could come back and resume his place, which he did very soon, with his arm in a sling, and looking very pale; and on meeting Miss Rossiter he seemed to grow even paler and unaccountably shy.

But Helen laughed merrily and whispered at the first opportunity:

"You are not angry with me, George? And it was too mean of Aunt Julia to tell, anyway."

"It's a penal offense getting goods under false pretenses," said George. "And people will say I have sold my heart, Nelly.'

"They can't say you've sold it cheap, anyway, for I'm awfully rich," was the gay answer. "But, indeed, dear, I can't help being an heiress, and you must forgive me."

"Couldn't your father leave the money to some one else?"

"He might endow a home for worn-out teachers, I suppose; and even then we would finally get the benefit of it. But, after all, dearest, what matter who has the money? Am I not worth loving for myself alone?"

"That you are, my darling, despite all the money in the world; and for yourself alone I take you."—Boston Globe.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Leland Stanford is the Croesus of congress, no other senator or representative having a fortune equal to his.

The emperor of Austria has a private fortune of about $10,000,000. Is it any wonder that cranks want to treat him to the Russell Sage cure?

Mrs. Beacock, of Galena, who died recently, had a large crowd of children mourning over her grave. She was the mother of 23, most of whom are now living.

When Congressman Stone was fighting in the war of the rebellion he fell seriously wounded and was picked up by a young lady, who had him carried to her father's house and nursed him back to health and happiness. She is now his wife.

Leo XIII., says a Rome correspondent, has definitely designated his final memorial. It is to be a universal scientific institute in Rome, and he is said to be completing arrangements to leave the necessary funds for its establishment.

Khedive Abbas has invited the class which studied with him in school at Vienna, before his recent departure for Egypt, to visit him in Cairo during the coming Easter holidays. One or two of his old masters have also been bidden.

Capt. Kennedy, formerly of the White Star steamer Germanic, is living in East Cambridge, Mass., a blind and battered wreck. The New York Herald is collecting money for his benefit, and is ready to acknowledge all sums committed to its care.

Messonier, the famous French artist, persuaded an eminent physician to prescribe for his dog. The dog was cured, and the master sent for the bill. The doctor, having condescended to take the case simply to oblige his friend, would not make any charge for his services. The artist insisted, until at last the doctor said: "I have just put up a new iron gate to my garden. Paint that, and we will be quits."

SMALL SMILES.

A small jag goes a great way on a railroad train.—Pickayune.

The optimist is the man who believes that all eggs will hatch.—Ram's Horn.

A man may be lantern-jawed and yet his face never light up.—Easton Free Press.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. Neither does a rolling-pin, but it sometimes gathers in a truant husband a little earlier from the lodge.—Texas Siftings.

Amy—Young Mr. Dolley is a very close man.

Mabel—What a perfectly splendid lover he would make.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

"How brilliant the moon is to-night," said Naggs, as they walked to church last night. "Yes," said Mrs. Naggs, "like most men, he's brightest when he's full."—Philadelphia Record.

At the St. Nicholas—Dawdle (wearily) Aw, hawkeeper, give me aw—a new drink; something I've nevaw had befow. Barkeeper. Yes, sir. (Passes out a glass of ice-water.)—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lady—I would like an elegant set of false teeth. What would they cost?

Dentist—They will cost $75.

"That is too dear, entirely."

"Yes, but dear madam, you should remember that then you will be able to bite."

"But if I pay you your price I'll not have anything to bite."—Texas Siftings.

She will stamp her foot, and struggle,
She'll make faces in her trouble,
And almost turn a handspring in distress;
Say, "Oh, darn it!" gasp and wriggle,
And hysterically giggle,
As she tries to find that "horrid," "horrid" Pocket
in
her
dress.
—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

DO MONKEYS TALK?

A Toledo Monk Gives Evidence That They Do.

A Little Black South American Specimen

Owned by B. A. Stevens, of This City, Can Carry On a Short Conversation—Something About What It Says.

Do monkeys talk? That is the question that is being asked by scientists at present and from the results of recent experiments one would be led to believe that they do. Among those who have made considerable of a study of the matter is R. L. Garner, who is at present carrying on his experiments at the monkey house in Central Park, New York. He says: "One of the most difficult things in the study of the language of the simian is to find either verbal or literal expressions that will adequately convey the idea of either the meaning of the word or its sound, because in the simian tongue one word often represents an entire sentence, and this one word is generally composed of sounds which are not usually represented by alphabetic characters; hence the great difficulty. The needs or demands in this particular language have never heretofore caused an alphabet to be invented, although it is possible to invent letters to represent their sounds as it was to invent letters to represent the sounds of the human voice."

B. A. Stevens, of this city, has a little black South American monkey, commonly called a spider monkey. This particular breed is very timid, very bright and very affectionate. I have had occasion to study this little foreigner for the past year, and have become well acquainted with her, for she is girl and bears the name of Susie. A great many bright things could be told of Susie, for she lives in a little world of her own, and is altogether quite a little lady.

At first the sounds she made were Greek to me, but as time passed and she repeated the same things over and over again I commenced to connect them with her wants, actions, likes and dislikes. Susie can talk after a fashion, and like most of her sex, makes use of her powers in that direction.

She has one sound that is always made when she lays hands on anything she likes in the way of eatables. It sounds like "ger-gug-gl-gl-gl-gl," and is the only sound she makes to express her thanks when given food, candy or anything else that is palatable. One evening while the supper table was being laid she took occasion to get on the table at a time when no one was in the room, and poking her hand in a glass of peaches, took a piece at the same time giving vent to her satisfaction by making the sound "ger-gug-gl-gl-gl-gl." Every one in the next room knew on hearing it that Susie had something she liked, and so she unconsciously informed on herself. It was such good evidence that we were beginning to understand her talk that she was not punished.

When she is slightly displeased because, perhaps, some one who is holding her wants to put her down, or her tail is being pulled, or something or other don't go just right, she says: "Eh—et-et-et—eh—et-et-et," emphasizing the "eh."

When she is playing with the children rather roughly, and is being mauled about a good deal, and enjoying it, she makes almost the same sound only leaving out the emphatic "eh." It sounds like this, "Et-et-et-et—et-et-et-et." If the play becomes rough and the other side is getting the best of it the "eh" is out in at the proper intervals.

When she is caressing any one she likes particularly, she accompanies the squeezing process with "Er—ugu-ugu-ugu—er-r-r-r."

When she manifests affection and the object of her adoration will not notice her she makes nearly the same sound with an addition that is emphasized to attract attention. As near as possible it resembles this: "Er-ugu—ooghs—er-r-r-r—ooghs—."

When she is in her cage and wants to come out she will hail any one passing her door or coming near the room with "ek-et-er-ek—ek-et-er-ek." This same sound she also makes when greeting anybody. It is a sort of "how de do."

These sounds never vary, and any one of her particular friends can tell just about what Susie is doing, or how she is feeling if they can hear her, even though they don't see her.

Altogether, thus far I have interpreted the meaning of about twelve sounds that she makes. She has some five or six more that from time to time she utters, but as yet I have not been able to get at their meaning. There is no doubt that monkeys do talk in a limited way, and the evidence offered is that a short conversation can be carried on with this little South American monkey that both parties fully understand.

DRESS IN CLEOPATRA.

How Fanny Davenport Arrays Herself for the Play.

"I like old things, said Miss Davenport, as she passed her needle back and forth in drawing together a yawning break in a black silk corsage. "I never give anything up until it is an utter wreck," she continued, as she drew her chair to a window in her pleasant apartments. "That reminds me of what I told a young girl in New York. She came to me asking for a part in 'Cleopatra.' In endeavoring to induce me to grant her request she assured me that she had ample means to get the most elegant of dresses. Then I said to her, "In 'Cleopatra,' my dear, it is not so much a matter of dress as of undress." This is really true. There are only a few yards of material in the six garments—they can hardly be called dresses—that I wear in the piece.

"The first costume is simply five yards of shrimp-pink crepe, with a band on one edge of closely set sapphires and diamonds. On my head I wear the sacred ibis of the Egyptians, composed of jewels. On each of my fingers and my thumbs I wear great barbaric rings of gold set with gems.

"The third costume is a purple crepe slip thickly embroidered with lotus blooms in seed pearls. With this I wear diamonds and no headdress. I next appear in slip of red crepe, with a belt and headdress of tiger skin and wearing ornaments of gold in barbaric forms.

"The next costume," said Miss Davenport, "is one of the most beautiful I have. It is white crepe, hand embroidered in an all over vine design. This I had followed in the tiniest spangles that are made. With this I wear a jeweled ibis on my breast and another as a headdress. The last costume is a white armure silk with crystal beads interwoven. The skirts and lestes, which is all there is of it, weigh 15 pounds. With this I wear sapphires, emeralds and diamonds.

"You see," continued Miss Davenport, "that what I said about the dressing is quite true—it is really more jewels than gowns. However, little as there is of it, I have a great deal of time to study, which enabled me to design it. I believe I have read everything that has been published on the subject of Egypt. I have, with all the rest, had the benefit of Sardou's books on the subject."

A GREAT ARTISTE.

Hassenforder Safe Co., the energetic managers, have spared neither expense or labor in presenting their latest and greatest success, "She Couldn't Marry Three." The company includes Miss Lillian Kennedy, who is proclaimed by the New York papers "the most versatile actress who ever visited this country." Few actresses at her age are endowed with such transcendent talent; in the whole range of the drama she shines resplendent, exciting tears or laughter at will, and with an ease and absence of effort that disarms criticism.

She sings a ballad or comic song, dances a graceful skirt dance or break down, and as she does is imbued with the spirit of an innate artiste, a thorough musician; endowed with youth and uncommon beauty, she seems destined at no distant day to reach the very pinnacle of dramatic eminence.

It is Not What We Say, But What Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES That Tells the Story

For evidence of its wonderful curative powers read these reliable statements:

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon
of Piqua, Ohio.

Just Read This.

Physicians Astonished

At the Mavellous Success of Hood's Sarsaparil a.

A Professional Nurse Poisoned at a Surgical Operation.

A Long and Terrible Illness.

It is unnecessary to state any more than the simple facts about Hood's Sarsaparilla. The plain truth is good enough. What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done and is doing for thousands of people proves that it is the

King and Conquerer

Of all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature or origin.

The statement which follow is from Mrs. Mary O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady, who voluntarily wrote from a heart overflowing with gratitude, about her terrible illness and marvellous cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is the wife of Daniel W. O'Fallon, a moulder in the employ of the Favorite Stove Co., living on Washington Avenue, Piqua, Ohio.

"Piqua, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1892.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Five years ago we lived at 593 State ave., Cincinnati. We had occupying one of our rooms, a lady from Canada, under treatment for what afterward proved to be internal abscesses, from which she died after an operation was performed. I was present and assisted the physicians at the autopsy, and assisted in preparing the body for burial, having for years been A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. By some means, probably from an abrasion of the skin on one of my hands, I was soon stricken with a bad case of

Blood Poisoning.

Which affected my head, throat and mouth, the worst. My head and arm still shows plainly terrible scars where abscesses formed. My arms swelled to near twice their natural size. My tongue was NEARLY SPLIT IN TWO by an ulcer, the roof of my mouth was nearly destroyed, and my hair all came out. I was indeed in a

Most Pitiable Condition.

For many months I was confined to my bed, and for three years was constantly under the treatment of several of the most eminent physicians of the city. At one time I was so low that I felt DEATH WAS CLOSE AT HAND. A consultation of physicians was held and little encouragement was given. I rallied so as to be able to get about the room, but could not get out of the house. For several months I was an inmate of a hospital in Cincinnati. Heaven only knows what I suffered during those terrible years. I became greatly emaciated, weighing at one time but 78 pounds. My husband spent many

Hundreds of Dollars

For physicians and for medicines of all kinds until we were nearly impoverished and totally discouraged, for there seemed to be not the slightest prospect of anything to help me THIS SIDE OF THE GRAVE. Three years ago we moved to Piqua, and the neighbors know the condition I was in when I was brought here, and for long afterward. A year and a half ago, having read what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done in other cases, I concluded to try it. At first it seemed to make me worse, but after a while I began to improve,

Slowly but Surely.

One of the principal reasons in giving this testimony is that perhaps what I state may persuade some other sufferer to try Hood's Sarsaparilla without waiting as long as I did. At the time I began taking it, I could not walk. At the present time I consider myself

A Well Woman.

Saving that occasionally I have a little trouble with ulceration on my tongue. I now weigh 128 pounds, can eat about as well as ever and do all the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery to all who are conversant with it, and even the physicians look at me with astonishment, as

Almost Like One Raised From the Dead.

From this time forth you can at all times consider me a staunch friend of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I take every opportunity to recommend it."

MRS. MARY O'FALLON.

Can Anything be Said

Which will make more clear the positive medicinal merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla? Is not a medicine which will accomplish such cures as the above, worthy your confidence?

Wm. L. DeLacey, Esq.

A prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who was in the famous "Fighting Jersey Brigade" under Gen. Phil Kearney, has used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to

Purify the Blood

and as a general tonic to give strength and sharpen the appetite. He says: "It is the best anti-malaria remedy that I know of." Certainly the cordial endorsement of so prominent a man should convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence.

Capt. Scott

Of the Toledo Police Force also Helped.

Capt. W. P. Scott, Sergeant of the Toledo police force, says of Hood's Sarsaparilla:

"I have used quite a number of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am well pleased with it. Since I came out of the army I have suffered many years of misery from rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than anything else. Being on night duty probably aggravates the disease to some extent and makes an absolute cure more difficult."

CAPT. W. P. SCOTT,
934 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane

Touches Upon "A Mystery of Mysteries."

"Feb. 12, 1892.

"We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but I think a patent article is better than one unworthy a patent. How the patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

SYLVANUS LANE,
Pastor M. E. Church, Groesbeck, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Hood's SARSAPARILLA Cures

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels, cure headache.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, do not cause pain or gripe.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring proper action of the alimentary canal.

CHRISTIAN CALENDARS.

An Attempt to be Made to Rub Out the Old Julian in Russia.

Early in the last century ignorant people in England imagined that they had been robbed of a part of their lives. "Give us back our eleven days," they went shouting through the streets. Protestant England had at last adopted the revised calendar by which, for more than a century, the Roman Catholic world had measured time. The very fact that the author of the reform was a pope of Rome had set the Protestants against it. They were driven to accept it at last because, by the Gregorian calendar, the true or astronomical year and the civil year were practically identical.

To this day, wherever the influence of the Greek church predominates, as in Russia, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece, time is still measured by the old Julian calendar. Last New Year's day in New York dawned 12 days earlier than the New Year's of St. Petersburg. The Julian calendar assumes that the length of the solar year is 365 1-4 days, while, as a matter of fact, it is 11 minutes and a few seconds less. The result is that, while the difference between the Julian and the Gregorian calendars, when the reform was adopted, was 10 days, it is now 12 days, and from 1900 to 2100 inclusive it will be 13 days.

The scientific men of Russia recognize the imperfections of their calendar, and many of them desire to throw it over and conform in future to the system now in vogue in most of the civilized world. This important question will be brought before the meeting of the scientific societies of Russia, to be held in November next. It will be the opening wedge; and, though it is not at all probable that the Gregorian will be substituted immediately for the Julian calendar within the domain of the Greek church, it is likely to pave the way for the reform that is inevitable sooner or later.—New York Sun.

CAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

The Summer Droughts Injured the Winter Crops in 1890.

Dr. A. Woerck, of St. Petersburg, who is engaged in investigating the cause of the famine in Russia, says that it is due chiefly to droughts from August to October, 1890, thus injuring the winter crops. Added to this was a partial and insufficient snow fall which melted in the early spring and was followed by an April frost, while in addition to all this were droughts and hot winds from May to July, 1891. In Samara the prospects up to June 10 were good, but the harvests were destroyed by two days of hot winds on June 10 and 15. In the southern central provinces hot winds on four days in the middle of July were fatal to the crops.

Garfield Tea is peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, as its action is mild, not drastic or constipating, leaving no after ill-effects.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

A good story is told of a New York millionaire who was caught on a surface car without change in his pocket. He went to the conductor quietly and explained his situation, and ended by saying:

"If you're a smoker, perhaps you will not object to pay my fare and take its value in this way."

Here he drew from his cigar case a fine after-dinner Perfecto and offered it to the conductor.

"All right," said the latter, "but 'biz is biz.' The fare is 5 cents, and you'll have to give me two of them."

The passenger laughingly complied, as he thought the humor of the affair, intentional or not, deserved recognition.—New York Tribune.

Sufferers from coughs, sore throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

EVERY MAN
His Own
CHIROPODIST
By the use of
"FOOTINE."
Cures
Soft Corns, Bunions,
CHILBLAINS.
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Silk and Stiff

HATS!

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Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hat a specialty.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

AN EXCELLENT AND MILD CATHARTIC

THE GREAT

Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail; five boxes One Dollar.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose $1 in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE.

Henry W. McVickar, Fanny E. McVickar, Anna McVickar and William Bard McVickar, all residing in New York City, state of New York, Edward Payson Lee, residing in Boston, Mass., Charles Wyatt, Lisa Wyatt, and Fanny Wyatt, all and each of them residing in Baltimore, Maryland, Arabella C. Kneeland, Mary McNulty and Ephemia Haight, whose residences are each and all unknown, and the unknown heirs and devisees of Henry McVickar deceased, will all take notice that on the 18th day of March, 1892, Jerry Ford, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the common pleas court of Lucas county, Ohio, in case number 32027 against the above named parties and others, as defendants, alleging that said Jerry Ford, plaintiff, is and has been for more than twenty-one years past, in actual possession of and the owner of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west 1-2 of the northwest 1-4 section 30, town 9 south, range 5 east, in Richfield township, Lucas county, Ohio, containing 102 27-100 acres more or less.

The object and prayer of said petition being to quiet said Jerry Ford's title to said real estate and to declare all and any right, title and interest, of all the above named parties in said above described real estate, to be null and void.

All of said parties are required to answer on or before the 14th day of May, 1892, or judgment may be taken against them.

BEARD & BEARD,
Att'ys. for Plaintiff.

first pub sat mch-26-apr-2-9-16-23-30

Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days; never returns. I will send (sealed) Free to my fellow-sufferers a prescription that cured me after many years of misery. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address, with stamp, Prof. F. C. Foster, Marshall, Mich.

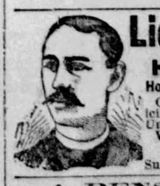
COOPER BROS.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOR SALE—$4,000—166 feet on East Broadway, corner Starr avenue, with 2-story dwelling; $1,200—New 2-story dwelling, 7 rooms, with lot 28x120, on White street, 2 doors from Starr avenue; $1,050—Nice 2-story house on Navarre avenue, 2 block from East Broadway, 6 rooms, with well, cistern and cellar; $1,100—New 2-story house, 913 Brown street, near Woodville, will trade equity for vacant lot; $850—Cottage on Navarre avenue, lot 35 feet front; $800—Cottage and barn on Fifth street, near Starr avenue; $1,800—Five acres on Dorr street, with house, a great bargain; 20 acres 4 miles from Swanton, with plank house and log barn, all improved, will trade for lot in city worth $600; 16 acres 4 miles out on Walbridge road, 2-story house, good barn, nice orchard, rich soil, all improved, will trade for larger farm or sell for $1,900; 4 cottages at Ironville for $850 each, small down payment, $10 per month.

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.



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GOLDBERG & JACOBSON, ON SUMMIT STREET, BETWEEN ADAMS AND OAK.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

Personal Gossip from Nearby Towns.

What the People Do and Say to Make Life Happy as They Journey Along.

Carey.

Mr. Cyrus Sherman and Miss Ella Sipe visited Fostoria friends this week.

J. P. Sinclair and wife were in Findlay the first of the week.

Mr. Robert Straw was in Upper Sandusky this week.

Fred Myers has returned to Upper Sandusky.

Kenton.

Mrs. W. O. Squire is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Stauffer, of Bucyrus.

George Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, was here on legal business the first of the week.

William A. Lenhart is the guest of John Cantler, of Defiance.

Weston.

S. A. Weaver, of Findlay, was here several days.

Chas. W. Franklin and wife have returned to Perrysburg.

Mrs. B. Bell, of Bellevue, is visiting Mrs. H. C. Uhlman.

Lima.

Frank E. Meade is in Findlay on business.

W. B. Richey spent several days in Findlay.

F. W. Hohnes is in Findlay.

Elmer Hill and E. L. Gunn are in Findlay.

Prof. Farnham is home from Galion.

Wm. Morton, of Findlay, spent a few days in the city.

Dr. S. P. Ecki, of Mansfield, was here this week.

John K. Brice was in Van Wert for several days.

Frank E. Mead is in Findlay.

Mr. Curry has returned from Columbus Grove.

Miss Hickey spent several days with friends in Columbus.

C. W. Hughes of Fostoria was here this week.

H. P. Patton called on Fostoria friends the last of the week.

Philip Walter, deputy county auditor, has returned from Bluffton where he attended an I. O. O. F. meeting.

J. C. Crox and family, of Columbus Grove, were here, en-route to St. James, Minn.

Van Wert.

Miss Josie Capper has returned to Lima.

Miss Lou Dettmer went to North Baltimore this week.

Gen. A. V. Rice spent a few days in Lima on his way to Van Wert from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuein spent a few days with Delphos friends.

James E. Wickham, of Delphos, was here this week.

Mrs. T. J. Jones and Mrs. H. Davis have returned from Delphos.

Al. Riblet, of Celina, was here this week.

Wm. Alexander called on Lima friends the first of the week.

Col. Pillars and Walter Richie, of Lima, were here this week.

Tiffin.

J. B. Lease spent the first of the week in Upper Sandusky.

Miss Lillie Lysle is visiting Mrs. A. L. Andrews and Mrs. Dan Kelly, of Upper Sandusky.

Alvin Blair will remove to Hicksville in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Hipsley, of Steubenville, are guests of friends in the city.

Mrs. Fanny Bennett, of Mackinac, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rachel Flenner.

Peter Gardner spent a few days with Fostoria friends.

Jos. Fox was in Fostoria this week on business.

Mrs. Louis Thiel and Harry Lawrence have returned from Bowling Green.

J. J. Green is in Findlay.

A. C. Barbour is in Fostoria.

The Misses Kate Myers and May Kimball, of Fostoria, spent a few days here.

Defiance.

Fred Hilton spent a few days in Holgate.

Will Jennings went to Napoleon the first of the week.

Miss Grace Slagle visited Antwerp friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Stottle have returned home from Stryker.

The Misses Ida Story and Ida Winters have returned from Hicksville.

M. E. Loose, of Napoleon, is in the city.

H. H. Erwing, of McComb, is in the city.

Eck Irick, of Delphos, was here on business this week.

Miss Lucy Gleason is visiting at Adams Ridge.

Frank Pepple visited Leatherwood this week.

Mrs. James B. Tennyson is at Napoleon for a week's visit.

Mrs. McGovern has returned to Van Wert.

L. W. Richardson has returned from Paulding.

Miss Ola Gorman entertained friends Thursday evening.

Findlay.

C. D. Haywood and D. R. Richardson have returned from Fostoria.

E. H. Churchill and family have returned from a visit with Sidney friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bennett were among the entertainers this week.

B. P. Foster is visiting Van Wert friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Beardsley entertained a number of their friends pleasantly Thursday evening.

Charlie Churchill and wife are visiting in Sidney.

W. J. Osborn and L. B. Woods were in Fostoria this week.

C. L. Stock, of Fostoria, is here.

C. R. and D. P. Fitzsimmons, of Lima, are in the city on business.

Mrs. F. L. Bauman, of Ada, is visiting her sister Mrs. E. M. Hetrick.

Miss French gave a waffle party Wednesday evening.

About 20 of Miss Mabel Williams' Sunday school classmates tendered her a pleasant surprise Wednesday evening. The guests were Sadie Kountz, Fannie Kountz, Mamie Kountz, Maud Kreiger, Carrie Hagerman, Zulah Hagerman, Mertie Jumper, Naomi Filson, Lola Motherwell, Dottie Bickham, Bertha Phillips, Josie Cliff, Mae George, Louie Neff, Bessie Duncan and Birdie Brooker.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Neff entertained a number of their friends Friday evening.

Mr. B. P. Foster is in Lima.

S. F. Evans was in Fremont for several days.

Rev. H. C. Jameson and wife, of Fostoria, are in the city.

Mrs. F. L. Bauman, of Ada, is visiting Findlay friends.

Miss Belle Montgomery has returned to Ada.

Upper Sandusky.

Harry Daniels called on Lima friends this week.

Fred K. Berry, of Bucyrus, was here for a few days.

Dr. W. S. Mills, of Findlay, called on friends here this week.

Norwalk.

Miss Lu Austin is with her mother in Ripley, who is seriously ill.

Geo. W. Pond was the guest of Fostoria friends this week.

Mr. W. W. Graham has gone to Steubenville for a few days.

Mr. Otis E. Parker has returned to Sandusky.

Bowling Green.

Mrs. H. Nelson has returned from a visit with Sandusky and Port Clinton friends.

Mrs. H. Hatton has returned from Lima.

Mrs. Frank Hall and son and Mrs. S. C. Wallace are visiting Mrs. C. B. Reid, of Lima.

Ottawa.

J. S. Ogan went to Findlay on business this week.

Mr. Dan Bailey has gone to Van Wert.

Fred Stevens visited his parents in Lima this week.

Mrs. J. M. Dickson, of Mansfield, is visiting Ottawa friends.

Geo. Deboben, of Columbus Grove, was here for several days.

Jos. Justice went to Columbus Grove this week.

Fremont.

Clare Worst and Jess Robison went to Clyde the first of the week.

Miss Frecie Buchman is visiting relatives in Mohawk.

Miss Stesger is the guest of Miss Gertrude Hubbard, of Bowling Green.

G. S. Freeman and wife visited Lima friends this week.

Rev. J. I. Swander, D. D., has returned from Oberlin.

T. F. Huffman, of Bradner, was here for several days.

Bucyrus.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holbrook went to Canton for a visit of a few days.

Dr. Duncan is visiting Michigan friends.

Andrew Myers, of Ada, spent a few days here this week.

J. L. Leonard made a business trip to Mansfield this week.

Bettsville.

A. F. and Wilson Betts were in Tiffin this week.

H. P. Fry is in Ashtabula.

Henry Brockman has returned from Fremont.

G. S. Freeman was in Fostoria Thursday.

Bucyrus.

J. W. Coulter, of Galion, is in the city.

Dr. Daugherty was in Seneca county on professional business this week.

C. P. Collins entertained a few friends in honor of Mr. John Gordon.

Mrs. S. S. Beal, of Fremont, is visiting friends here.

Miss Katie Schuler has returned from Fremont.

Clarence Lauch is in Mansfield.

Judge Hipp visited at Hicksville this week.

Pietro Blanco and wife are in Lima.

Miss Mabel Farquhar entertained a number of her friends Wednesday evening.

Col. Jesse R. Stranghan and wife have returned to Ft. Wayne after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Columbus Grove.

T. J. Maple was in Lima this week.

T. N. Chase, who has been bill clerk for the C., H. & D., has been transferred to Findlay.

Daniel Critten, of Findlay, was here the first of the week.

Milt Stirlem has returned from Ottawa.

Carl Wells has returned from Sidney.

Wapakoneta.

Dague Hover is in Lima.

Col Bill Layton is in Lima.

W. C. Tringle, wife and daughter, of Columbus Grove, attended the camp-fire here.

Fostoria.

Rev. D. F. Danes, pastor of the Trinity Episcopal church, has accepted a call to the Episcopal church at Mansfield.

John Bowman has returned from Upper Sandusky.

Miss Lizzie Sterner has returned from Upper Sandusky, where she visited Mrs. Michael Sterner and family.

Will Kelly, of Scotch Ridge, is here for a few days.

J. O. A. McClurg is in Findlay.

I. M. West, of Findlay, is here on account of the serious illness of his daughter.

Miss Myrtle Inman is visting Findlay friends.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Roy W. Webb, of Defiance, spent a few days with Percy Cobb.

G. H. Conkle, of Defiance, was here the first of the week.

Mrs. Charles Dupont has returned to Defiance.

Kenton.

Miss Risher is visiting Ada friends.

Fostoria.

Bert Free, of Findlay, called on friends this week.

Capt. Bryant, Col. Probert and Sergeant Beam have returned to Bloomdale.

D. P. McCarty, of Tiffin, visited Fostoria friends this week.

Mrs. C. E. Peck gave a dinner party the first of the week.

Prof. and Mrs. Wagner, of Findlay, visited here this week.

Sylvania.

Mrs. Orsin Adsit spent Thursday in Toledo.

Mr. Will Jewell has returned from Utica, O.

Miss Grace Dority, of Richards, O., is the guest of her sister, Anna Dority.

Miss Allie Ostrander, of Berkey, O., is visiting her little friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. James Baylor, of East Portland, Ore., are the guests of Mr. B. Osborn this week.

Mrs. C. J. Pomeroy and Mrs. L. C. Lewis were in Toledo Thursday.

Mrs. V. R. J. Osborn, of Adrian, Mich., visited her son, B. Osborn, this week.

Miss Jessie Reynolds, of Richards, O., was the guest of Miss Ollie L. Warren last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Wilson was buried Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Edna Andrews went to Richards, O., last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Clark have the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of their baby.

Mr. Will Laimon and Miss Maud Lemon have returned from Toledo.

Bryan.

Mr. S. R. Thomson and family are here from Bellefontaine.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Monon have returned from Stryker.

Mrs. R. D. Dole and Mrs. Jacquis are visiting Archbold friends.

Miss Belle Woods is visiting friends at Hicksville.

Mrs. G. M. Thayer is visiting Ottawa relatives.

Earl Snyder has returned from Defiance.

Perrysburg.

I. N. Van Tassell of the Bowling Green Times, was here for a day or two.

Miss Clancy of Sidney is the guest of Rev. J. C. Shaw.

Mrs. Herbert Whitmore has returned from Lima.

Mrs. and Mrs. George Thomas visited Bowling Green friends this week.

Mrs. Chubb has returned from Dunbridge.

Van Wert.

Miss Clara Olney and Ella Smith were in Lima the last of this week.

Davis Guy has returned to Celina.

Tontogany.

Mrs. Yost was among the entertainers this week. She gave an enjoyable tea.

Miss Bertha Bagley, of Weston, spent several days here.

Celina.

Mrs. W. W. Harring is in Bowling Green.

Miss Emma Clippinger has returned to Van Wert after a pleasant visit with her sister.

M. M. Gaunce was here this week.

Weston.

Jacob Suder has returned from Bowling Green.

Burt Dewese called on Bowling Green friends this week.

Harry Spencer who was here for several days has returned to Bowling Green.

Miss Bertha Baggaly is home from Tontogany.

W. F. Peinert was in Bowling Green Thursday.

Bowling Green.

E. P. Halliday, of Prairie Depot, was here the first of the week.

C. M. Walling, of Milton Center, was here Thursday.

Miss Nora Underwood is home from Ada.

The clergymen of Bowling Breen and their wives were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Canary Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Dr. Baily has returned from Millbury.

Julia Tribble, of Haskins, spent a few days here the guest of friends.

Miss Stesger, of Fremont, is the guest of Gertrude Hubbard.

Mrs. A. D. Fulton and sons, Roy and Charles, of Bucyrus, will make Bowling Green their future home.

Genoa.

John Auble went to Port Clinton this week.

Earnest Blansey and Polk Jackson have returned from Green Springs.

Ed Snyder has gone to Lake Ann.

Dr. Chas. E. Baker is seriously ill.

Waterville.

C. G. Ballou, of Toledo, was here the first of the week.

Dr. Downs has returned from Trombley.

Charles Witte has gone to Cleveland.

Bloomville.

H. H. McClelland, of Jerry City, is here for a few days.

Mrs. William West and children, of Tiffin, visited here this week.

Mrs. Ida Burton was among the entertainers this week.

Mrs. I. Gault and Miss Nora have returned from McComb.

Mrs. Whitten has returned to North Baltimore.

Waterloo.

Dr. T. J. Carpenter's daughter, Nora Dell, died Monday. Rev. J. M. DeWeese conducted the funeral services at the residence Wednesday afternoon. The friends present from a distance were Mrs. C.'s father, R. W. Hills, of California, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Orwig, Mrs. J. T. Carpenter and Mrs. J. Hess, of Pleasant Lake.

Revs. DeWeese and Tracy will attend the M. E. and Evangelical conferences next week, respectively.

Mrs. Richard, of Pleasant Lake, was here Thursday.

Mr. C. Hartwick has formed a partnership with A. Lacy, of Angola, in the photograph business.

The U. B. Missionary society met at the home of Rev. McCloe Thursday.

Maumee.

Mr. R. A. Forsyth, of Piqua, visited friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Minner Hubble, of Air Line Junction, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frederick, of Trenton, Mich., are visiting their parents.

Mrs. Harvey Emery, of Napoleon, spent the week with her mother, Mrs. U. Lautzenheiser.

Mr. Ebersole, of Fostoria, was the guest of Miss Dollie McDonald Thursday and Friday.

Gertie Lautzenheiser has been visiting in Toledo.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Frederick, of Wyandot, Mich., are spending the week in town.

A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McCabe on Wednesday.

Mrs P. C. Baldwin will hold the Presbyterian social next Thursday.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a social at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Van Rensalaer.

Mrs. J. B. Van Rensalaer and Mrs. C. M. Schiely attended the Social Purity convention in Toledo Wednesday.

Mr. Corbett of Defiance, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town.

Oak Harbor.

Mrs. Hobert, of Toledo, is visiting Mrs. B. F. Binckley.

Eli Perkins lectures in Vogel's opera hall to-night.

Mrs. Wm. Roose and two sisters were in Toledo for a few days this week.

Mrs. A. Seifert has been visiting her parents in Toledo this week.

A test oil well is to be drilled a little south of Oak Harbor.

Miss Jennie Davenport visited friends in Toledo this week.

There are many humbugs, but a genuine pain eradicator is Salvation Oil. Price 25c. "Immense hit" is what druggists term the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

THE MAPLE LEAF ROUTE.

One of the most successful new lines in the west has been the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, popularly known to the traveling public as the Maple Leaf, this emblem having been selected by the management of the company as its trademark. It is a road constructed on the principle of having only main lines operated, which extend between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City, and Kansas City and St. Paul and Minneapolis, giving it three direct main lines of travel. Its lines extend through the most prosperous and productive portions of the great states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, which territory is justly claimed to be the garden spot of the world. One of the most pleasant features to travelers possessed by this line—and it is the only line in the west offering such accommodations—is the compartment feature of its sleeping cars, in which the price of the exclusive use of a drawing room is no more than the cost of a section in the ordinary Pullman car. Passengers, besides having these accommodations offered them, are also given the option of the standard style of Pullman cars. Its trains from Chicago arrive at and depart from the new Grand Central Passenger Station, which is acknowledged to be the handsomest of its kind in the world. The progressive and advanced methods of railroading inaugurated by this company have made it generally popular with the ticket agents throughout the country.—The Station Agent, Feb., 1892.

WOULDN'T RAISE A MOUSTACHE.

"Is this your son?" inquired Justice Kilbreth of Esther Slonak Thursday. The young man looked very much her junior.

"Why, no," she replied. "He's my husband. I'll be nineteen on my next birthday and he's twenty-four."

They had never seen each other until three months ago, when a schatchen brought them together and they were married. They quarreled on their honeymoon.

The husband looked too boyish and the wife wanted him to raise a moustache. This he refused to do and they separated.

"There, don't quarrel," interrupted the court, after listening to them on the questions of alimony; "there's only a difference of 50 cents between you. Your husband says he earns $3 a week and you claim his salary is $3.50. He must pay you $2.—New York World.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia, biliousness or headache.

IT TICKLED HIM

And Now He Tickles His Toledo Friends.

General Passenger Agent Edwards, of the Q. & C.,

Reads a Good Story, and Although It Rubs Railroad Men, He Laughs and Starts It Rolling.

D. A. Edwards, the ever-happy general passenger agent of the Queen & Crescent, had a good laugh the other day over a story entitled, "One Day of Duty," that he came across in the San Francisco Examiner. It tickled him, and as he is not at all selfish, he set about thinking how he could tickle other railroad men as well. At last he decided to publish the story in pamphlet form and sent it to his friends, consequently Toledo passenger men have received the story, which is prefaced as follows:

Believing that every railroad man enjoys a good story, even when it rubs a little hard on his own department, we have taken the liberty of reproducing this article and send it to you, trusting that it may brighten up a few moments of your time.

ONE DAY OF DUTY.

"No, no more railroading in mine," said the hungry reporter as he tilted his chair back and elevated his heels on the desk that the city editor called his when he was there. "There are some things in this world I'm not adapted for. That's one."

The rest of the "Late Watch" gathered around with exclamations of amazement and surprise, and he continued:

You see, I once applied to a division superintendent for a job and was assured my application would be considered the very first vacancy that occurred. Then I waited. The suspense was not especially trying to me, but I could see I was wearing on the friends with whom I was boarding considerably.

One day, however, the "caller," the man that rounds up the trainmen when they are wanted to go out on a special, came around with a note requesting me to call at the superintendent's office. Of course I complied with the request, and was told they wanted me to act as assistant agent for a day or two at a place they called Beaufort, or something like that.

I wanted to know if I would have time to go and pack my grip, but they seemed to think such a delay would materially prejudice the prospects of the road, so I grabbed the pass and made for the train, which I managed to catch after a brief but exciting chase. Then my 'grief,' as the railroad men call it, began.

"This train don't stop at Beaufort, young feller," said the conductor, as he pocketed my pass and proceeded calmly on his rounds. I would have liked to have asked him what I was expected to do about it, but his countenance was so stern and forbidding I did not dare.

We were rapidly nearing my destination, and something had to be done, so I informed a brakeman of my predicament, and he very kindly volunteered to ask "Fatty Duff" to slow down a little at Beaufort and let me off. I presume he did so, yet if there was any reduction in the speed of the train it was too slight for my unpracticed eye to detect. The brakeman encouraged me, however, and as there appeared to be no other alternative, when we were nearly abreast of the platform, I let go and dropped.

I did not light right away, but when I did land the concussion was something awful, and as I rolled over and over it seemed to me I must have gathered up about all the splinters there were in that platform in different portions of my anatomy. I was still gyrating when the last car whizzed by, but I heard the "hind man's" timely warning:

"Look out, young man, you'll tear your clothes!"

It was a rickety old station, the walls frescoed with mashed tomatoes. Empty chicken coops, fruit boxes, berry chests and watermelon rinds scattered about the platform exhaled a faded and depressing odor and the only visible indication of life or death were the swarms of flies buzzing drowsily in the hot sunshine. I picked my way to the office and presented my credentials to the agent, a tall, lank man with a long neck, careworn features, and a stiff hat that looked out of place in the midst of such rural surroundings. He was absorbed in a newspaper, and it was some time before he noticed me. At length, however, he threw down the paper, read my letter, and invited me to make myself at home. Then he unbosomed himself.

"I'm sick and tired of this business," he said. "The work's enough to kill a mule, but it's the injustice and lack of appreciation that makes me hot. You can't pick up a paper without seeing a lot of 'rot' about the heroism of locomotive engineers and the terrible responsibility that makes train dispatchers humpshouldered before their time, but never a single, solitary word about station agents. Why, to read the papers a person would think an engineer went through life with his eye glued to the rail and a death-grip on the reversing lever, and that the train dispatcher had to put in all his spare time sopping his head with hair vigor to keep from turning gray in a single night. But look at the facts.

"Any track walker can tell you that an engineer is asleep more than half the time when out on the line, and that the only way to call his attention to a slow flag or a stop signal is to heave a rock through the cab window, while as for the train dispatcher, we all know what he is—a petty tyrant with an eight-hour trick whose most arduous duties consist in rawhiding us poor wretches out on the line, bulldozing us into sending him a regular tribute of fruit, fresh eggs and butter. Heroism! Responsibility! Well, if it ain't enough to give a person a distaste for strong drink!" An he disappeared in the direction of a saloon about half a mile down the road.

When he returned he gave me an idea of my duties as assistant agent.

"You're familiar with the interstate tariffs and the transcontinental classification, I suppose?" he said.

I was obliged to confess my ignorance.

"That's bad," he replied. "You better sit right down and familiarize yourself with them. You'll find 'em all in those files. Besides the tariffs there's 724 supplements and 1,647 amendments, in addition to 2,386 circulars, that you should post up on. Then there's the special commodity rates and the modified rulings as applied to the different tariffs and the new rulings—there's 489 of 'em—that have appeared since the last classification was issued. After you get all those down pat, it would be well to devote a little time to the local classification and tariffs—learn the terminal points and get the routing instructions committed to memory. Hello! there's that freight coming at last. Tell 'em there's nothing for 'em. I've got to go across the street and collect some bills—you can check out any freight they've got." And he again withdrew.

The conductor walked in and said: "Ask 'im if he's got anything for No. 23."

I put the question to the train dispatcher over the wire, and he answered "No," very plainly and distinctly. After a while the train pulled out, and I was looking for the "soup ticket" to report them, when the train dispatcher began calling the office.

I answered and he said: "Get No. 23."

"They're gone."

"Stop 'em."

"I say they've gone."

"Fetch 'em back."

"They're gone. I s——"

"Shut that key and go and bring that train back for orders!"

I closed the key and wandered aimlessly out on the platform in the vague hope of seeing the agent or that something might happen. To my surprise I saw that the freight had stopped at the other end of the yard, about three-quarters of a mile away. I could still hear the dispatcher calling, and knew by the vicious sound of the instruments that he was mad. Thoughts of collisions and the possibility of being responsible for a terrible accident flashed across my mind, and I started for that train on a run. The distance was greater than I had imagined, and I was completely blown when I came up with it. The conductor was lying on his back under a car fixing something about the air-brake. I managed to gasp out that the train dispatcher wanted him for orders.

"Tell him to go plumb to h—l!" shouted the conductor, and then calmly continued his labor. As there seemed nothing else to be done I started back to the station to deliver the message, and had gone but a short distance when the engine passed me backing up to the office. It was going too fast for me to board it, so the conductor and engineer had been waiting ten minutes or more when I eventually reached the station.

"If it's all the same to you, partner," said the conductor, with freezing politeness, "we'd just as soon get out of here. We've got families at the other end of the run, and we'd like to get there before they grow out of our remembrance."

I walked into the office and told the dispatcher I had stopped the train.

"Why don't you be all day about it?" he answered. "There's nothing for them it's too late to help 'em any now."

I was afraid of the conductor when I told him this. His jaw fell, and for fully a minute he gazed at me in round-eyed horror, then rushed from the office and yelled to the engineer: "Git a move on yerself! Git out of here before he has another fit!"

After that it was comparatively quiet for a while. I made a feeble effort to understand something of the classifications, but soon gave up the attempt as hopeless. One or two lots of freight and express came in, and a couple of trains passed without accident. I was beginning to think I was getting on to the business, when the agent returned. He looked more careworn than ever as he sank wearily into the one chair the office afforded.

"Well, how you makin' it?" he asked, and I stated so far the progress seemed satisfactory.

Next he looked at the way-bills, and wanted to know if I had unloaded that cow yet.

"No," I answered; "not yet."

"Not yet! he shrieked. Great Scott, man, what does Sections 4, 389, 87 and 88 of the revised statutes of the United States, and Section 2, Chapter 3, of the act of April 3, 1878, say?

I was about to confess my ignorance, but he stopped me.

"Don't waste any more precious time; get that critter unloaded before anyone sees her. She's been in the car over 36 hours, and we're liable to $500 fine."

The cow was unloaded immediately. When I returned to the office he called my attention to a bill of 98 cents I had collected on a washing-machine.

"You corrected that bill before you collected it, I hope?"

"Corrected it? No. What's wrong?"

"Oh, a mere trifle; that comes under the interstate commerce law, and by overcharging 13 cents you've laid us liable to a fine of $5,000, or two years in the penitentiary, or both—that's all. See what circular 2,201 says: 'Agents who violate any of the provisions of the interstate commerce law will themselves be personally liable to the penalties imposed thereby. Ignorance of the law is no excuse for its violation.' That's soothing, ain't it? And here's a case of brandy you have forwarded to Iowa, a prohibition state. That's another misdemeanor, but, thank God, we can probably escape to the hills before the authorities get on to it."

He sprang from his chair and began pacing the floor, muttering to himself: "Oh, no; there's no heroism required to run a station—no responsibility attached to the position. Fines are laid up for you, jails and penitentiaries yawn for you; but that's nothing—that's merely the every-day routine."

He caught sight of the express book and stopped short.

"Those quails," he faltered, looking at me imploringly. "You examined each bird as the law directs, to see that it had not been captured by a net, pound, weir or trap? You know rule 86 says agents must acquaint themselves with and be governed by the game laws of their state and territory."

I could not speak but he read the answer in my downcast face. He extended his hand to me while a look of sublime exaltation transfigured his homely countenance.

"As the agent," he said and his voice had the terrible calmness of despair, "I am responsible for your crimes—I am forever undone, but I bear you no malice, it was fate whatever happens, remember, I forgive you, but," and he jammed his hat down over his ears and his eyes glared wildly, "they will never take me alive."

Then he strode out of the office and disappeared.

The sun sank below the western horizon and twilight and mosquitoes invaded the melancholy landscape.

Presently a freight train came along and halted for water. It so happened that an empty box-car stopped right opposite the office, and as I gazed into the hospitably open door, a great homesickness and a yearning stole over me. For a moment I hesitated, but a scream of mortal anguish reached my ears from the direction of the saloon and decided me.

Softly closing the office door, I crept into the untenanted car, and when the engineer had "taken up the slack" and pulled out of Beaufort me career as an assistant agent was at an end.

PARIS OFFICE: 39 Rue De Treviso.
DETRIOT: Lyceum Theater Block.

SPRING, 1892.

First Exhibit

—OF—

SPRING MILLINERY

Beginning Tuesday, March 15th,

At the "Louvre,"

(Largest Millinery Store in Toledo,

416 ADAMS STREET.

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.

The "LOUVRE" is now under the management of MRS. ANDERSON, late of the Detroit "Louvre," and all the beautiful and correct styles, which have made the Detroit branch famous will also be seen here.

ALL LADIES CORDIALLY INVITED.

Steadman COLLEGE

Cor. Summit and Adams Sts.

TOLEDO, O.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

DEPARTMENTS.
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHIC, PENMANSHIP ENGLISH AND TYPE-WRITING.

The most earnest and business-like school I have eve visited is the Steadman Business College and Shorthand School. Here business is transacted just as it is performed in the busy marts of trade. WILLIS O. CURTISS, Special Agent U. S. Census.

Twenty-one students have taken positions since Feb. 1st 1892. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Melchior Bros. & Robinson, Summit and Madison.

INFORMATION.

Superior instruction may be expected of able and experienced instructors. The Tri-State's teachers are J. W. Melchior, Mrs. J. W. Melchior, C. H. Melchoir, C. M. Robinson, F. Templeton and E. M. Demuth. We can afford to give facts. The names of our students in positions and names of firms employing them can be had at college office.

J. MELVIN & CO.

Have now on display in their Youth's Department

A COMPLETE STOCK

In all the Latest Styles in

BOY'S CLOTHING

MAKE SELECTIONS NOW WHILE THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

Alahuma Subahana Lin."

And with these words the grandeur and magnificent splendor of the Moorish kingdom was ended, but the beauty and elegance of

HILLEBRAND BROS'. FURNITURE

still remains.

636 S. ST. CLAIR ST., TOLEDO, O

STRICTLY BUSINESS!

I want your trade, only on condition that I can sell you the best sewing machine on earth, on the most liberal terms. A fair trial free to all in your houses. Order a No 9, see me, get prices, and save money in sewing machines.

A. AUSTIN, 317 Adams St.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.

FACE MASSAGE

Treatment of Hair and Scalp.

Facial blemishes of every description permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. MRS. L. J. RAYMER, Dermatologist, 415 Twelfth Street. Treatment by mail.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of N. Reed's Son, druggist Summit and Madison sts., Toledo, O.

Heiskell's Ointment

Is certainly a Remarkable Remedy for Skin Diseases.

IT CURES even when all other remedies fail. The simple anointment, without the aid of internal medicine, eradicates every form of Skin Disease, from Simple Pimples to the most Obstinate Eczema.

50 Cts. per Box. Sold Everywhere.

Write for book, "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Philadelphia

PICTURE FRAMES AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Order by mail will receive prompt attention.

F. A. MOHR,

314 OAK ST, NEAR SUMMIT.

BILLIARD TABLES NEW AND SECOND HAND IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES

TABLES REPAIRED CUT DOWN-EXCHANGED OR BOUGHT

BALLS CUES-CLOTH-CHALK AND EVERY ARTICLE USED IN THE TRADE

A. STEVENS & SONS TOLEDO O

TOLEDO GOLD CURE INSTITUTE.

F. R. BOYD, A. M. M. D., President.
A. E. KARSNER, M. D., Sec. and Mgr.
W. A. JONES, M. D., Treasurer.

The above Institute, for the cure of Alcoholism and the Opium and Morphine habits, is located in the Hartford Block, corner of Summit and Madison Streets, Toledo, Ohio. Entrance to elevator on Madison street. The Institute is open at all hours of the day, Sunday included. Consultation free. Correspondence should be addressed to

DR. A. E. KARSNER, Hartford Block, Toledo, Ohio.

Established May, 1880. Telephone 538.

SANITARY OFFICE, No. 413 ST. CLAIR ST.

Catch Basins and Vaults Cleaned

Special attention given to sewer connection and drain work. All sanitary matters a specialty.

THE VOUTE EXCAVATING AND SEWER CO. C. H. Voute, Contractor.

ORGANS

The Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.

—AT—

McCormick's

414 ADAMS STREET.

Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT

On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. E. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

On 6 Months Trial.

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease but also a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.

D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

Druggist or local agents wanted.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME

In Financial Straits Which Should be Relieved.

The Public Asked to Consider the Matter of Funds—A Statement of the Present Condition of the Home.

One of the blessedest charities of the city and one in which Toledoans take great interest and reasonable pride, is the Home for Aged Women, on Collingwood avenue. Because it has become necessary for the board of managers to solicit aid for a present emergency, the board thought it wise to present a brief outline of the present state of the finances of the institution. It may be forgotten by many that, while the Finlay bequest was a munificent one, it supplies little towards the maintenance of the home. The building, as it came into the hands of the trustees, was unfinished. It is believed that Mr. Finlay designed to provide for this condition of affairs, but whatever was his plan will never be known.

An incumbrance of $7,000 rests upon the Home as completed, made necessary by the work that was needed to put it in its present excellent shape. The heating alone cost $1,800. There was no plumbing and all the annex which has been built was an absolute necessity. The managers believed it was wise to build substantially and for permanence, while they were about it.

The dividends from the brewery stock have little more than paid interest on the debt. The last dividend was received in September, 1891; no March dividend was declared.

The old Home on Lagrange street is neither rentable nor salable.

During the winter just passed there was an unusal amount of serious sickness, with four deaths and burials to add to expenses. Four additional nurses were hired, and altogether, the year has been one of the most demand and the least income.

Mrs. W. T. Walker, treasurer of the board of managers and chairman of the supplies committee, tells the Bee that never before in all the years of her official connection with the Home has the treasury been empty. The money that came from paying inmates paid last month's expenses. The ladies of the board will soon make personal solicitation for aid, and the Bee is sure the great-hearted people of Toledo will generously respond. The business management of the institution has always been celebrated for efficiency, and economy; the charity is one which must be and will be sustained.

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.

Elegant materials and Paris made dresses, silk petticoats, and all the very latest styles in dress making, as Miss Ida L. Smith spent some time in New York making selections especially for her trade. Give her a trial.

MISS IDA L. SMITH.
Over 339 Summit street.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remin uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice March 26, 1892. Parties calling for the same will please ask for "advertised letters."

Gentlemen's List.

B—E. P. Banning, Master Fred Bartley, Frank W. Bowerman, James Byrnes, Jas. P. Bear, Anthony Bachman.

C—Wm. Carter, Wm. Crockett, R. Cronin, James Cole, J. M. Cronin., Dr. J. L. Chase, J. T. Collins, H. B. Claudhen, G. H. Call, Charlie Conroy.

D—O. J. DeLaney, Wm. T. Davis, W. E. Downing, Christian Dolker, George Duoin, Job Day, Jerry Decker.

E—J. S. English.

F—Elias J. Fissel, F. C. Farrand, M. H. Facker, John Fly, Paul Perhime, Sid Flezerheim.

G—W. H. Guass, Vladislaus Gozikoski, E. P. Gillespie, C. S. Graves, Benjamin Goucher.

H—A. H. Hunt, Durand Homes, Edward Hotchkiss, John F. Hayesfeld, J. W. Harbauer, J. A. Hepworth, Stanley Harrison, W. S. Hanks, Wm. Hurst, W. F. Hall, A. Harrington.

I—Pipoly Istvanz.

J—Chani June, A. F. Johnston, Charles Jeavors, J. M. Jungbluth.

K—Wm. Kelley, Wm. T. Kelly, Joseph Kilrain, J. K. Kilbourn, Hy. Kaufman, Chas. Kay.

L—Fred J. Levy, Josef Lokojuiski, Jas. Latham, Herbert A. Langdon.

M—Timothy E. Murphy, Harry E. McKee, Frank Mowery, Fred'k Mantz, George J. McCabe, Johann Meyer, Johann Maier, J. F. Miller.

N—Robert Naismith.

O—C. Ostrander.

P—Geo. Perryn, Gaetna Perna, Henry Poish, Johnny Parks, S. A. Pric, Wm. T. Palmer, R. H. Parriott.

R—A. E. Robinson, G. J. Roberts, Geo. Riebel, Frank Rathbun, Johnnie Rogers, Otto Reska, W. T. Robb, R. Ruth, David Reid.

S—Thomas Sillin, Pets Samuel, M. A. Sherwin, Irwin Sweet, Will Shaffer, Frank Smith, E. T. Sheehy, E. E. Stewart, Charley Schney.

T—Anton Tandler, E. Tompkins, Chas. Timmerman, Chas. Turnpaugh, Lyman Tybursky, Milt. Turney, N. G. Turney 2, Wm. Teylor, W. E. Thomas.

U—Tom Underwood.

V—H. S. Vail.

W—W. H. Wright, Geo. Wines, Tony West, Mr. Woodruff, Bert Woodward, A. Wright, Jas. A. Wooding, J. W. Wahl, Andry Wismiewski.

Z—Robert Zahner.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss May Anderson, Mrs. W. N. Ainsworth, Mrs. Alta B. Andrews.

B—Miss Allie Barrow, Bertha Brown, Mrs. J. Ball, Mrs. M. T. Baum, Miss Martha Beebe, Miss Salli Brawn, Anna R. Briner.

C—Sadie Carlisle, Miss Ollie Crane, Miss Myrtle E. Congle, Miss Marie Constant, Miss Mattie Cogg, Mrs. Russell H. Conwell.

D—Miss Nellie Doyle, Miss Carrie Dewith, Miss Marie Dreslar.

E—Mrs. Ella Eggleston.

F—Miss Anna Fleming, Mattie D. Ferguson, Miss M. E. Funise.

G—Miss Susan Grodi, Miss Sadie Gonior, Miss Gracie Guyer, Miss A. C. Goodrich.

H—Mrs. Cynthia Heston, Miss Marie Hedges, Miss Pearl Henney.

J—Em% Jones, Cordelia Jarvie, Mrs. Annie Jones.

K—Theresa Knoll, Tina Krauss, Mrs. Mary Krieger, Mrs. Julia Kohler, Mrs. Chas. Keplinger, Mrs. Wm. Kelber.

L—Fannie Lowery, Mrs. H. H. Loomis, Miss M. Livat.

M—Mrs. Rebecca Murphy, Mrs. McCormack.

O—Mrs. Lizzie Owner.

P—Amanda Phillips, Miss Lizzie Probel, Miss Sophia Prilepp.

R—Mrs. Emma Reenon, Mrs. L. Rosenburg.

S—Miss Sadie Stiner, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Mrs. John Sidler, Clara Schula, Miss Corna Sanders.

T—Miss Annie Tuall, Mrs. Hedwig Tax, Mrs. Wm. E. Torrence.

W—Kate Wuertschmidt, Miss Irene Wood, Miss Helen Wheeler, Mamie Wortsmith, F. Anna Wiebeck, Miss Emma Walters (2), Mrs. A. Woodward, jr., Mrs. Adelia S. White.

Y—Miss Lucy Young.

Miscellaneous.

B—Biles & Baro, Baker & Graves.

F—Francis, 728 South street.

H—Home Security Co.

K—Kimball & Merriam.

M—McCord & Kelley.

N—Nightingale & Co., Nichols & Co.

P—Phillips Spice Co.

R—Edwin B. Robbins & Co.

S—Stoe & Co., South Side Pharmacy.

W—Wilhelm & Weber.

A VICTORY INDEED.

The Mammoth Hotel Victory at Put-in-Bay Will Open June 29.

J. K. Tillotson has won a victory indeed. His grand hotel at Put-in-Bay will be entirely finished in every part and will open for guests on June 29 next.

The event will create a profound sensation in the west, for Hotel Victory will be a great surprise to those who have not seen its enormous proportions.

A grand inaugural banquet will be given June 30, for which 10,000 tickets will be sold—a large number of which are already sold. Mr. Tillotson has engaged as manager of Hotel Victory Mr. Henry Weaver, late of the New Coates House, Kansas City, a man of very large experience in first-class hotels, a thorough organizer and disciplinarian, and just the man Mr. Tillotson needs to insure the unqualified success of Hotel Victory.

There is no doubt that Put-in-Bay will this season see the greatest boom ever known at an American summer resort.

We understand a new impetus has been given the enterprise within the last few days by large additional subscriptions from railroad and steamboat lines. Mr. Tillotson proposes to appoint an agent in every city and town of any importance in the west, and Hotel Victory will be "boomed" as no hotel in this country was ever boomed before.

TO CALL PETERS HOME.

The Doctor Asked to Give an Account of Himself.

The German Government Wants to Know More About the Affairs in Africa.

Berlin, March 26.—It is expected that Dr. Peters, the African explorer, will return to Berlin shortly.

It is stated that Dr. Keyser, director of the colonial office, is not satisfied with the reports he has heard of the slaughter of natives and other barbarities by Dr. Peters in his African explorations, and that Dr. Peters will be called upon to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct.

Since the letter from Dr. Peters, in which he detailed, with apparent gusto, how many natives he had killed in the course of a day, the government has received numerous remonstrances from all parts of Germany, from England and other countries, against the methods pursued by Dr. Peters.

Some of the writers have commented on his course as nothing short of highway robbery and murder, and all have urged the German government to interfere in behalf of humanity. Notwithstanding these reports Dr. Peters is very popular with many of his countrymen, for the reason that he has made German influence felt in Central Africa, irrespective of the means employed.

SILK | For the elderly woman, For the middle-aged woman, For the young woman, FASCINATIONS | For the summer girl. Display all next week.

LASALLE & KOCH.

Our specialty—easy shoes for tender feet. J. C. PROSSER & CO.

THE OHIO YACHT CLUB

Entertains in Its Usual Good Form—High Old Time.

The Ohio Yacht club entertained friends at the club rooms in St. Clair Place last evening in royal manner, and as usual the capacity of the house was tested beyond a point of comfort. Clearly the present quarters are inadequate, scarcely spacious enough to accommodate the constantly increasing membership, to say nothing of occasions when the club gathers its friends about in social intercourse.

The pleasures of the evening were introduced by a surprise perpetrated by the entertainment committee in the arrangement of the following program, which was most delightfully rendered:

George Heinl, Leader of Orchestra.

1. McCree's Orchestra and Quartet.—The O. Y. C. fortunately secured their "release" for one night from Barnum, for whom they ping, pang, tum, tum, etc.

2. George W. Leibius—Tenor.—Last appearance before election.

3. Song and Dance—Alonzo McCree.—He will give you an original caper.

4. Piano Medley—By Louis Commlossy.—This will include all new melodies.

5. Sernado McCree.—He will outdo Scanlan in "Molly O" and tum tum his own guitar.

6. Juggling—Mr. Peter Klotz.—The audience is requested to loan him all their hats and money and he will return what he does not want.

7. Specialty—Dave and Reno Walton.—The people whom you put up 50c to see in the circus, and sit on a soft plank and swelter, and then go away pleased.

8. Refreshments by the O. Y. C.—The audience will please march, single file, to the rear of Entertainment hall, where there will be on tap old saws, files, etc.

"Watch the 'Press club' closely, they will give you 'pointers' when to laugh."

W. F. Wilson, stage manager; John J. Stone, stage carpenter; E. Bateman, curtain puller.

After the entertainment a dainty lunch was spread, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing, cards, and other pleasures.

ART IN SILK | Great Display all the coming week. LASALLE & KOCH.

If you dread moving you will feel better after a visit and getting prices at Draper & Nugent's.

The best $1.50 tipped button you ever saw. J. C. PROSSER & CO.

1 AND 3.

Luck in odd numbers. Doubly lucky is the "Clover Leaf," Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad. Train No. 1, daily except Sunday, leaves Union depot 6:25 a. m. Daylight ride to St. Louis. Finest Buffet Reclining Chair Cars on earth.

Train No. 3, daily, leaves 5:25 p. m., arrives St. Louis 7:58 next morning.

Elegant Buffet Sleepers.

Buffet Car on every train.

Best in the market at moderate cost.

Tickets and particulars at Boody House ticket office.

WM. GATES, Ticket Agent.

N. B.—Excursions every day to Hot Springs, various points in Texas, Mexico, California, etc. Only route having buffet sleeping cars to Hot Springs.

ART IN SILK | Great Display all the coming week. LASALLE & KOCH.

TEN MEN INJURED.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 26.—A serious explosion is reported to have occurred at Carnegie's Homestead steel works this morning, in which 10 men are said to have been seriously injured.

Supply your household wants on easy payments from Draper & Nugent's.

ART IN SILK | Great Display all the coming week. LASALLE & KOCH.

Baby Carriages sold on easy payments at Draper & Nugent's.

DOWN TO A SYSTEM.

Free Silver Men to Battle Hard.

Believed That the Contest Will be Renewed in the Lower House Next Monday.

Washington, March 26.—When the anti-silver men appear before the committee on rules respecting the order to again consider the silver bill, which is expected now to be reported Monday, they will ask that the order embrace provisions for votes upon the following motions:

First—That the bill and substitute be recommitted with instructions to report back a bill as a substitute to provide for an international congress to consider the matter referred to in the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

Second—If the above is decided in the negative that a motion simply to recommit the whole subject shall be permitted.

Third—If the above is decided in the negative that a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject to a given day in December next shall be permitted.

Fourth—If the above is decided in the negative the previous question may be moved by the friends of the bill and the vote had first upon the substitute, offered by the minority for an international monetary congress, and if that fails then upon the pending amendments of the bill.

If desired by the friends of the bill, one session of the house may be given to the consideration of such amendments.

At the next session of the house, at 1 o'clock, the speaker shall put the question upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. If decided in the affirmative he shall immediately put the question: Shall the bill pass?

WHAT CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Springfield, Mass., March 26.—The death yesterday of Frank M. Bugbee, ex-president of the D. H. Brigham Clothing company, is attributed by a leading physician to pneumonia, caused by a wrecked nervous system, the result of bi-chloride of gold treatment at the Keele institute, White Plains, N. Y.

Steele Arrested.

Cleveland, O., March 26.—President Horace Steele, of the wrecked Painesville bank, was arrested late last night at his home in Painesville, for having endorsed notes forged by Ralph K. Paige, the cashier of the bank. Steele was brought to Cleveland and held in custody until his friends could furnish bail, which was produced this afternoon.

IN TRADING CIRCLES.

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Prie Current for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth equal 577,547 bus, and from other five points 158,175 bus.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points are, wheat 3,651,000 bus. Corn 3,311,000 bus. Oats 1,842,000 bus. Previous week, wheat, 3,151,000 bus. Corn 2,346,000 bus. Oats 1,243,000 bus. In the week corresponding to this in 1891, the receipts were, wheat, 1,708,000 bus. Corn 1,796,000 bus. Oats 1,591,000 bus, showing an increase this week over 1891 in wheat 1,943,000 bus. Corn 1,515,000 bus. Oats 251,000 bus.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were wheat 93,722 bus and flour to an aggregate of 225,000 bus.

The exports for the week from the same ports were wheat 1,044,000 bus. Corn 1,939,000 bus. Oats 128,000 bus.

The correspondents for our reviewers of grain have given a more cheerful and hopeful tone to the crop promises. Of course there has been some injury, but perhaps not greatly in excess of other years, and, with good spring wheat crops, we may produce an aggregate of 500,000 bus.

The Markets To-Day.

There is irregularity in the daily wheat market to suit scalpers on both sides. The lamentable feature is, that the irregularity too often tends to weakness. At Chicago to-day, where the radical speculative dealers are to be found, wheat for May opened 7-8c lower than yesterday's close, and declined 1 1-8c to 80 1-4c. The break is claimed to have been made by the short selling plungers. New York, it is claimed, has been a good buyer all day, and when the short selling was checked the market began to advance and recovered 1c. Kansas City may also be credited with some agency in forming markets, as telegrams from there give unfavorable crop reports in Kansas.

Foreign markets give a little more encouraging tone.

In New York at 12 o'clock May wheat closed 1 1 5-8c and July 7-8c lower. Corn steady May oats 3-8c lower.

In Chicago May wheat finally closed 1 1 2c lower and July the same. May corn 3-8c and July 1c higher. May oats 5-8c higher.

In Toledo it has been a conventional Saturday market, with less doing. Prices are lower, but not as much so as at other points. May wheat commenced at 88 5-8c, declined to 87 7-8c and closed at 88 1-4c, a loss of 1 1-8c; July sold at 85 3-4c to 84 3-4c and closed at 85 1-2c, a loss of 3-4c. August sold at 85c and closed at 84 1 4c, a loss of 3-4c.

Cash wheat was 1c lower; No. 2 soft was in fair demand and sold at 88 1-2; No. 3 soft at 86 1-2c to 86c.

Corn, No. 2 at 39c; May at 40c; No. 3 at 38 1-2c.

Clover seed very small sales of prime at $7 00; rejected at $5 00.

Received.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York.....	87,000	48,825	49,200
Baltimore	34,868	40,262	4,000
Philadelphia	27,838	128,208	6,826
Boston	24,007	21,755	34,877
Toledo	2,142	72,109	.....
Chicago	90,651	267,999	220,450
Milwaukee	25,850	11,020	15,000
St. Louis.....	25,000	129,000	59,000
Detroit	14,532	6,380	1,126
Duluth	188,972	.....	.....
Minneapolis ...	230,400	.....	.....
	Shipped.		
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York.....	12,000	49,143	250
Baltimore	8,000	75,815	.....
Philadelphia	2,588	178,481	13,392
Boston	71,134	24,287	.....
Toledo	10,000	13,900	.....
Chicago	32,693	85,635	178,365
Milwaukee	10,550	0,220	9,000
St. Louis.....	26,000	54,000	16,000
Detroit	21,558	4,397	.....
Duluth	5,453	.....	.....
Minneapolis ...	91,650	.....	.....

Closing Quotations.

Adams Ex., 144; American Ex., 117; United States Ex., 47; W. F. Ex., 143; C., C., C. & I., 70; N. Y. Central, 114 3-4; N. J. Central, 129 3-8; Illinois Central, 105 1-2; T. O. Central, 49; Michigan Central, 110; Nor. Pac., 21 5-8; do. pfd., 60 1-2; Cen. Pac., 30 1-2; Union Pac., 45 1-2; Mo. Pac., 60 3-4; Tex. Pac., 10; Man. L., 113; A. & T. H., 35; do. pfd., 141; Can. Sou., 61; Can. Pac., 88 1-4; Chi. & A., 146; Ches. & O., 24 3-4; Del. & H., 141; D., L. & W., 158 5-8; Denver, 18 1-8; Erie, 31 3-4; do. pfd., 74; Kan. & Tex., 16 1-4; Lake Shore, 132; L. E. & W., 25; do. pfd., 74 1-2; Louis & N., 73 3-4; Northwest, 120; Ont. & W., 19 1-2; Pac. Mail, 35 1-8; Quicksilver, 3 1-2; do. pfd., 16; Reading, 57 5-8; Rock Island, 87 3-8; Omaha, 46 1-2; do. pfd., 114; St. Paul, 76 5-8; Nash. & C., 85; M. L. S. W., 94; Wabash, 12 1-2; do. pfd., 28 3-8; C., B. & Q., 106 3-4; P. D. & E., 19 3-4; Manitoba, 113; Ore & N., 84; Pul. Pal., 192; C., St. L. & P., 25; do. pfd., 61; Sou. Pac., 37 1-4; Atchison, 37 7-8; Rich. & T., 11 1-4.

New York, March 26.—Flour steady with prices unchanged. Wheat weak and 1 3-8c lower; No. 2 red winter, cash, 99 1-4c; March, 95 7-8c; April, 95 1-4c; May, 92 3-8c; June, 90 1-2c. Corn dull at 1-8c decline; No. 2 mixed, cash, 49c; April, 48c; May, 46 3-4c. Oats dull but steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 3-4 1-4c; March and April, 34 1-2c. Rye dull but steady; No. 2 western, 91 afloat. Barley in light demand; two rowed state, 53c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 30@36c. Sugar, refined quiet; cutloaf and crushed, 5@5 1-8c; powdered, 4 5-8@4 3-4c. Coffee dull; fair rio cargoes, 16 1-4c. Rice nominally unchanged. Pork steady; old mess, $9 50@10 00; new do $11 00@11 50. Lard quiet; March, $6 53; May, $6 55. Butter firm; western extra, 28 1-2c. Cheese quiet; state factory, fancy, 12 1-4c. Eggs weak; state fresh choice, 14c; western do, 13 3-4@14c. Turpentine steady at 37@37 1-2c. Rosin quiet; strained to good, $1 37 1-2@1 42 1-2. Tallow dull; prime city, 4 3-4c. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet; grain to Liverpool, 2 1-2d.

Chicago, March 26.—Close—Wheat—May, 80 3-4c; July, 82 3-4c. Corn—May, 40 1-4c; July, 39 1-8c. Oats—May, 29c. Pork—May, $10 22 1-2@10 25; July, $10 45. Lard—May, $6 25; July, $6 35. Ribs—May, $5 60@5 62 1-2; July, $5 75@5 77 1-2.

New Yok, March 26.—Money easy at 1 1-2@2 per cent., closing at 2 Exchange steady; posted rates, 487@489; actual rates, 486 for 60 days and 488 for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s, 109 bid; 4s coup., 117 bid; extended registered, 100 bid.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Chickens wanted at 12c per lb; old chickens, 11c per lb; ducks, spring, 12c per lb; geese, 5@10c per lb; turkeys in good demand at 12@12 1-2c.

Provisions—Pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $14 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs, average, 11 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 7 1-2c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 10c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacosides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market was very strong.

Butter—Higher; gathered creams, 26c; fancy, Ohio creamery, 27@29c; fancy northwestern creamery, 26@28c; fancy dairy, firm, 21@23c; prime to choice, 16@18c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound; butter in active demand.

Calves—Very dull at 5 1-2@6c per lb.

Hogs—Plenty and dull, 6c per lb.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 20@25c per bu; sweet potatoes, 80@90c per bu; cabbage, 5@8c per head; onions, 80@90c per bu; squash, $1 25@1 50 per doz; doz; new cauliflower, $2 50@3 00 per doz; beets, 35c per bu; turnips, 25c per bu; new radishes, 32@35c per doz; new onions, 20@25c per doz; lettuce, 16@17c per lb; new beets, 60@70c per doz; new cucumbers, $2 25@2 50 per doz; new tomatoes, 75c per peck; celery, 40@50c per doz; imported cabbage, 2 1-2@3c per lb.

Fruits—Oranges—California oranges in market, bright high color, same sizes as Floridas, $2 50@2 75 per box; Florida oranges, higher, active; Russets, $2 75@3 25 per box; Brights, $2 75@3 50 pe box; lemons, $3 25@4 00. Apples, Baldwins, $2 50@2 65; Greenings, $2 10@2 25; pine apples, $2 40@3 00 per doz. Strawberries, 35@40c per quart.

Eggs—Market firm, 12 1-2@13c per doz.

Salt Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh and Frozen Fish—White, (upper lake), 7 1-2c; Lake Erie, 9c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herring, 3 1-2c; pike, fresh, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 8c; soft, 3c; sangers, 6c.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Michigan prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Indiana prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c. Illinois prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; lard oil, 56@60c; linseed oil, raw, 35c; boiled, 38c. These figures are for barrels.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 6@c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3 1-4c per lb; do screened, 3 1-4@3 1-2c; recleaned and hand-picked, 3 1-2@4 1-4c; white Virginia, 4 1-2@5 1-2c.

Hickory Nuts—40@50c per bu.

Groceries—Coffee, common, 17c; ordinary, 18@18 1-2c; low fair, 19@19 1-2c; fair, 20 3-4@21c; prime, 21 1-2c; choice, 21 3-4@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24 1-2c; Javas, 27@30c; Mochas, 27@30c; market strong. Sugars, strong; cutloaf, 5 5-8c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4 5-8c; confectioners' A, 4.56c; mould A, 4 3-4c; off A, 4 3-16@4.44c; extra C, 3.94@4.06c; yellow 3.69@3.81c. Demand fairly active for all grades. Market strong on all grades.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@13 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $17 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $18 00; middlings, $20 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $6 00; spring family, $5 75@6 00; winter patent, $5 75@6 00; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 50@1 60 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c. 10c per lb; new maple molasses, 80@90c per gallon.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 13@13 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5 1-4c; Allen's pinks, prints, 5c; Allen's robes, staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c, American indigos, 5 1-2c; Arnold indigos, 9 1-2c; Arnold C indigo, 12c, Arnold Gold Seal, 9 1-2c; Berlin solids, 5 1-4c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5 1-2c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5 1-2c; Merrimack pinks, 6c; Merrimack tartan reds, 6 1-2c; Merrimac cresonnes, 11 -14c; Pacific fancies, 5 1-2c; Pacific mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson silver greys, 5 1-2c; Simpson zephyrs, 5 1-2c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6 1-2c; oil green, black and orange, 6c; Windsor fancies, 5 1-2c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C 10 1-2c; Criterion cloth, 10 1-2c; Everett classics, 8c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8 1-2c; Renfrew novelties, 10 1-2c.

Cambrics—Kid cambrics, 3 3-4c; XXXXX selisias, 12 1-2c; XXX selisias, 9 1-2c; XX selisias, 8c; Conestoga sateens, 6 3-4c; Victoria sateens, 7 1-4c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-2c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Norweed XX, 5 3-4c; Lawrence L L, 5 1-4c; Indian Qeen, 5c; Diamond B, 5 1-4c; Household L L, 5 1-4c; Windsor H, 4 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-2c; Elberon L L, 5 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Constitution 9-8, 7 1-2c; Lawrence 9-8, 6 3-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 3-4c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 5 3-4c; New Market B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 3-4c; Household G G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 3 1-4c; Wassue, 5 3-4c; Tennis, 4c; Boston, 3-4, 18 1-2c; Boston 10-4, 20 1-2c; Columbian Tower sheeting, 6 1-4c.

Bleached Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest B, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7 3-4c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit 4-4, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Ellerslie Cambric, 8 3-4c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22 1-2c; Newmarket, 42-inch, 9 1-2c; Newmarket, 45-inch, 10 1-2c; Pepperell 6-4, 15c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8c; Coronet checks, 7 1-4c; Sibley, 7 3-4c; Alabama, 6 3-4c; Eagle, 6 1-4c; Southern, 5 1-4c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 11 1-2c; York fancy denims, 12 1-2c; Everett, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, 8-ounce, 15c; Arizona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12 1-2c; York fancies, 12 1-2c.

Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 12 1-2c; Falls 32, 12 1-2c; White Horse B, 15c; White Horse 10, 6 1-2c; White Horse 30, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 15c; Lewiston 30, plaid, 11 1-2c; Lewiston 30, stripe, 11 1-4c; Zephyrs, 17c; Royal, 6 3-4c.

That the Toledo Gold Cure Institute does cure its patients, and that within three weeks, is no longer a question; the evidence in this city is abundant and unimpeachable, and every well disposed citizen rejoices to know we have such an institute in our city.

OCEAN MARINE.

New York, March 26.—Arrived—City of Chicago from Liverpool; Zaandam from Rotterdam; La Touraine, from Havre.

Very beautiful Boston Baby Buggies at Draper & Nugent's.

BOUND TO COME.

Spring is coming sure, and the man who is ready for it is the one who has ordered a new suit from John Daiber's elegant stock of suitings. The finest in the city.

MERIT WILL WIN.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELD.

SALES 15,000 PAIRS A DAY.

CANFIELD RUBBER CO

Offices: NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN.

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING STORE

LASALLE & KOCH, TOLEDO, O.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG

CURES ASSURED WITHOUT STOMACH DRUGGING.

For all diseases of men such as Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Impotence, Lack of Development, Stricture, Kidney and Bladder Difficulties, Varicocele, etc. Free Illustrative Treatise giving full particulars for home treatment sent sealed on application. THE MARSTON CO.

A WORD WITH YOU!

Our facilities and experience are such that we can save you money on anything in our line, be it Diamonds, Jewelry, Badges, or Repairing. Give us a trial and be convinced.

Roulet & Armstrong, 341 Summit St.

(Over Strasburger's Shoe Store).

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned parties engaged in the business of cleaning privy vaults, catch basins, etc., have agreed that on and after April 1, 1892, the price of all work will be 10c per cubic foot and no job less than $5.

Hopp & Ullrich, 724 Washington street.

Vonte Excavating and Sewer Co., 413 St. Clair street.

Robert H. Bailey, 536 Ontario street.

John Hanley, 3303 Lagrange street.

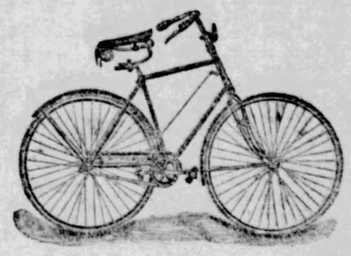
City Sanitary Co., 512 Madison street.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE!

A RIDER

After you have Decided this Question come and see Us and We'll Do the Rest.

HIGHEST GRADE!



HIGHEST GRADE!

OUR PRICES AND TERMS ARE RIGHT.

THE TOLEDO BICYCLE CO., 234 CHERRY STREET.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL EIGHT O'CLOCK.

WILL BREAK OUT ANEW.

Sensation Ahead in the House of Commons.

Irishmen Sent to Prison by Conspirators.

Home Secretary Mathews Will be Asked to Look Into the Case of Ex-Police Inspector James Black.

London, March 26.—A sensational discussion is expected in the house of commons on Monday next when John Redmond, the Parnelite leader, will ask Home Secretary Matthews whether he has noticed an article in the Manchester Mail, of the 4th instant, stating that a certain provincial ex-inspector of police had absconded, and whether the home secretary was aware that this same absconding ex-inspector was chiefly instrumental, as a witness, in bringing about the conviction of Daly and Fagan, now confined in Portland prison under conviction of being implicated in dynamite outrages.

Mr. Redmond will also ask the home secretary whether he proposes to examine into the official career of the ex-inspector, and if he is aware that a movement to present the individual mentioned with a public testimonial had been stopped by the request of the authorities.

An exciting debate is expected to follow these inquiries for which the government is not fully prepared.

Home Secretary

THE SILVER NAIL.

Hitting it Squarely on the Head.

Which Party Will Adopt the Suggestion Made by a Prominent Business Man That Furnishes a Solution of the Question?

The following article appeared in the New York Journal of Finance to-day, March 26:

The forthcoming consideration of the Bland silver bill gives special importance to the silver question, which is to-day the greatest subject before the American people. Innumerable theories have been put forth by various financiers. The man of all others, however, who has advanced the most feasible and terse plan for the solution of this vexed problem, and one which is in conformity with the best business interests of the country, is the Hon. H. H. Warner, of New York city. While Mr. Warner is primarily known for his "Safe Cure" discovery, his prominence in financial and political circles, as a representative delegate of the national convention and his acknowledged ability give all his words special importance. At a recent small gathering of prominent gentlemen Mr. Warner expressed his views on this great subject freely. This fact came to the knowledge of this paper, and an interview was sought with the honorable gentleman. Mr. Warner manifested extreme reluctance to giving out anything for publication, claiming that his plan should first be announced in the platform of one of the great parties of the country assembled in national convention. When assured, however, that the interests of the country demanded the best views of the most reliable men upon this paramount subject, Mr. Warner consented to talk, and said:

"The treatment of the silver question, in my judgment, should be a clean-cut, business-like transaction, and such as will satisfy the eastern states with their manufacturing interests, the silver-producing states and territories, the agricultural regions and the capitalists of the country in every locality.

"There can be no doubt that the agitation of the silver question is slowly demoralizing the business of this country, affecting the values of our securities, abroad as well as at home, and even causing, throughout the United States generally, agreements, contracts and bonds to be drawn so as to provide for their payment at maturity in gold. The enormous return of our securities from abroad is the direct cause of the large exportation of gold which has taken place within the past few months. This is having a most detrimental effect upon the standing of our securities throughout the world. You will find that the conservative foreign investor has become alarmed at the continual agitation of the silver question in this country, and has been disposing of American securities because he knows he can receive gold for them, while there is danger in the near future of his being compelled to accept silver. Foreign investors become satisfied that inevitably there must be a depreciation of American securities, owing to the determined effort of our people to make silver the principal circulating medium of our country.

"At present the subject is being handled by legislators and the political parties of the country about the same as physicians treat kidney and liver symptoms."

"I do not understand you, Mr. Warner."

"Why, it is simply this: They treat the effects of the evil without attacking the real cause of the trouble. In other words, physicians treat symptoms of kidney and liver disorders, and all such disorders diseases, when in reality they are but symptoms of kidney and liver disease.

"So legislators and the political parties of the country are devoting their energies to effects, without curing the cause, and are thus ruining one of the most productive enterprises of America, without regard to the national financial health.

"Conscientious physicians and our most enlightened citizens have become satisfied that Warner's Safe Cure puts the kidneys in a healthy condition, and by so doing, the symptoms that arise from kidney and liver disorders, and which are treated as, and called diseases, are removed, because when these two organs are in a healthy condition, such symptoms, which are called by many diseases, will not be known, from the fact that healthy kidneys and liver prevent the symptoms which are falsely called disease.

"So I claim that when we remedy this evil, which is attacking our national health, and the effects of which are felt in almost every business of the country, whether it be agriculture, manufacturing or financial, will be benefited, from the fact that the real cause is put in a healthy condition by restricting the importation of silver to this country."

"This is all quite true, Mr. Warner, but what do you propose as a remedy?"

The gentleman thought carefully for a moment, and then said: "I have a plan which I believe will solve the problem completely. It is this: To begin with, I would place a nearly prohibitive tariff upon all importations of silver ores, or bullion, varying the duty from time to time as might be deemed expedient by the secretary of the treasury. In short, utilize the experience gained in this direction by the banks of England and France in the regulation of the gold circulation of the world. By this plan the present standard silver dollar, worth but about 70 cents, would again gradually advance to its par in gold, as was the case when the question of free coinage was being agitated, at which time it sold at about $1.24 per ounce, against 91 cents, the present price. Why should not silver, which is one of the largest productions of this country, be protected as well as wool, cotton or iron? By this method our silver-mining industries, which are now being shut down, owing to the low price of silver, would rapidly re-assume the prominence so recently attained, and the demands of our country for silver for coins and the arts would be supplied from our own mines."

"In other words, Mr. Warner, you would properly protect silver mining industries the same as other industries and products?"

"Precisely. By this plan more than $35,000,000 worth of silver now produced annually in Mexico would not have access to this country. Why should we be made the dumping ground for their ores and bullion produced by the cheapest labor known, and which now come into this country by the train-load? I would then permit the free coinage of all silver produced in the United States, and, although I am aware that the industry would assume proportions never before realized, the product would be no more than is required for coinage and the arts. As it is now, much of the silver required for these purposes comes from Mexico and abroad, and we are the sufferers. As it would be under the plan proposed by me, a great industry would be stimulated, manufacturers would be benefited, agriculturists assisted and the prosperity of the entire country assured. This plan would not mean unlimited coinage, but would confine it entirely to the productions of this country, which all statistics will show barely supply our requirements."

At this time, when the silver question is prominently before the people, the words of Mr. Warner came with special force, both by reason of their good sense and the valuable plan they contain.

Some Of The Reasons

For the phenomenal success of the Boardman & Gray pianos:

1.—Because they—both Grands and Uprights—have the delightful tone musicians like.

2.—Because they have a perfect action, without which no artist can perform the higher class of music.

3.—Because they are as thoroughly built as human skill can build.

4.—Because the material used in their construction is the best obtainable, thus securing the greatest durability.

5.—Because the men at the head of the mechanical and business departments understand their business thoroughly, being master workmen—practical and thorough; able to perform any labor required to construct any part of a piano with the highest skill.

The Whitney & Currier Co., 219 Summit street, are sole agents for Boardman & Gray pianos.

Wabash to St Louis.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport.
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TOLEDO'S CHURCHES.

Announcements for To-Morrow's Services.

Themes Which Some of the Pastors Will Discuss—Many of Them Will Prove Interesting.

Spiritualists hold conference and test meeting Sunday evening, corner Superior and Adams. You are invited.

Christian Service chapel, 321 Tenth street: Church service, 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Friday evening meetings, 7:30.

Gospel service at 5 o'clock p. m. tomorrow at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, 224 St. Clair street. Young women especially invited.

Bethany M. E. church, Woodville street, East Toledo: Preaching by pastor at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Epworth league led by Miss May Snow, 7 p. m.

Monroe Street M. E. church, Rev. G. H. Priddy, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Clark Street M. E. church, East Toledo: Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. B. Holding, at 7:30 p. m.; Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; prayer and class meeting at 10:30 a. m.

Martin Luther church, corner Oak and Woodville streets, East Toledo, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school (German and English), at 9. a. m.; English service at 10:30 a. m.; German service at 7:30 p. m.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), Elder J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. devotional exercises, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

The Oliver Baptist church, Segur avenue near Broadway, Rev. Wm. Sheridan, pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "Great Revivals," and at 7:30 p. m., "On the Lord's Side;" Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Broadway M. E. church, 1238 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subject of evening, "Bible the Word of God and Immortality;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Huron corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "Christians as Salt;" Sunday school at 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject, "Weighed—Wanting."

Memorial Baptist church, corner Oak and Fort streets, Rev. E. E. Williams, pastor: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school meets at 12 m.; prayer meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

St. Stephen's English Lutheran church, corner Harrison and Oliver streets: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; no preaching in the morning. The service in the evening at 7:30 will be conducted by Rev. R. E. M. Engers, of St. Luke's German Lutheran church.

Washington Street Congregational church, Rev. O. D. Fisher, pastor: Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m. Morning subject, "Divine Government as Related to Rational Beings;" evening subject, "Striving to Enter In."

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, Rev. H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30, subject, "Conditions of Discipleship;" Sunday school, 1 2o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; evening service, 7:30 o'clock, subject, "The First Miracle."

Service in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subject for the morning, "The Final Destiny of Little Children;" for the evening, "Jacob and Joseph Meeting in Egypt;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Love feast at 9:30; communion service at 10:30, conducted by Rev. P. P. Pope, assisted by the pastor; Sunday school at 12 m.; Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning subject, "The Model Ruler;" evening subject, "Rephidim;" Sunday school at 12 m in the chapel; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m: in the chapel.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, Rev. A. J. Fish, pastor: Missionary day in the Sunday school and for the W. F. M. S. In the morning the pastor will preach on the topic, "Is the World Growing Better or Worse?" Spring street mission will also have Missionary day, and the pastor will be present at 3 p. m.

Unitarian, Church of Our Father, Memorial hall annex: To-morrow morning Rev. A. G. Jennings will speak on Character Building; in the evening there will be a special service, Mr. Jennings speaking on David Grieve. After the evening service there will be a business meeting in order to decide on a lot for a new church.

First Baptist church, Huron street near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "Out of Slavery into Service;" Sunday school lesson and prayer meeting at noon; the consecration meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. will be held at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m., topic, "One Among You Whom Ye Know Not." The ordinance of baptism will be administered, and an after meeting will follow the service.

The First Congregational church, next to the Boody house, on St. Clair street, Rev. Wm. W. Williams and Rev. D. M. Fisk, pastors: Morning service at 10:30, subject of Prof. Fisk's sermon, "Self-sacrifice in the Light of the Years;" Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m.; serice of prayer, scripture and song at 7:30 p. m. A free reading room open days and evenings extends an invitation to all who will avail themselves of its advantages.

Grace church, Stickney avenue: 8 a. m., holy communion; 10 a. m., morning prayer, memorial sermon on Bishop Bedell, holy communion; 12 m., Sunday school; 3:30 p. m., confirmation class; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon by Mr. Frank B. Swayne in exchange with the rector, who expects to repeat in St. Paul's church, East Toledo, the sermon on Bishop Bedell. Bishop Leonard appoints Palm Sunday, April 10, at 7:30 p. m., for confirmation in Grace church.

Paper is now being made fireproof, and is extensively used in the construction of dwellings. It can be made of any color desired, and can be polished and worked like most woods.

"To-day for the first time I heard your remarkable instrument. I had always supposed that the Aeolian was a mere mechanical invention, and as such not worthy of serious consideration. Permit me to acknowledge my error and to heartily congratulate you on your splendid contribution to the world of music."

S. B. MILLS,
Composer and Concert Pianist.

The Whitney & Currier Co., 219 Summit street, general agents Aeolian, invite all to hear this wonder.

OHIO.

You ask me why 'tis "BUCKEYE."
The reason is plain, I hope;
As Ohio is the favorite state,
So "BUCKEYE" 's the favorite SOAP.

The best and purest Soap made. Our lady agent will call—give her an order.

Friday and Saturday, April 1, 2, Mrs. F. L. Gregory

Will have for the inspection of the ladies the latest novelties obtainable from the eastern and foreign markets.

FROM HONOLULU.

San Francisco, March 26.—United States steamer Pensacola has arrived from Honolulu.

Wabash to St. Louis.

GOING AT IT RIGHTLY.

How the Mistakes Which Have Been Made by So Many in the Past May be Entirely Avoided.

We hear a great deal about "purifying the blood." Of course if the blood is diseased it must be purified, but it does not follow that even then you will have good health. Suppose the blood is pure but the nerves shattered? What then? Will there be health; will there be happiness? Everyone knows that this will be impossible.

It is not enough, then, to simply purify the blood. You must do more. You must see to your shaken nerves, possibly weakened by the grip or the severe weather. Indeed, the surest way to purify the blood is to build up the nerves, for when the nerves are strong the blood will purify itself very quickly.

Read the statements that follow. They are from people whose blood was impure but who set about purifying it in the right way. They did not resort to cheap nervines, sarsaparillas or other nostrums, but utilized a recent and great discovery.

My health was in a terrible state last year, suffering from impure blood and nervousness. I had dyspepsia in its worst form, my food coming up after eating.

Paine's Celery Compound remedied all that, and I am proud to speak a good word for such a wonderful medicine. I am treating a number of my professional friends with the Compound, and telling them of the great service it has done me.

NELSON DECKER,
New York.

I have used two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier.

T. L. BERNER,
Watertown, Dakota.

There was a time, not many years ago, when a simple purifying of the blood was all that people thought they needed. But the world has advanced. We now know that first of all the nervous system, which is nearer to life itself than anything else, must be preserved in order to retain health or lengthen life. This is common sense as well as science. Do not be deceived therefore. Insist upon having the best and latest and thus be certain of health, happiness and long life.

KING OSCAR AND THE FAIR.

How He Can Meet His Former Subjects at Chicago.

If King Oscar of Sweden comes to the Chicago world's fair, as is promised, says the New York Press, he will have a chance to meet a good many of his former subjects who have left Sweden for their own good and with good results to the land of their adoption. King Oscar is the most democratic sovereign in Europe. His grandfather was the French republican General Bernadotte, who was elected by the Swedes as their monarch. Like his father, Oscar the first, he has pursued a liberal policy. He is versed in literature and is an intelligent patron of art. Physically King Oscar is a Saul among the royalties of Europe, standing head and shoulders above the German kaiser. He would be welcome at the world's fair, although one European king among a million or two of American sovereigns would not be specially conspicuous.

A stitch in time. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and prevent sickness.

Bleached and unbleached muslins at a great cut in prices. They must be sold, being wet, and some merely damp, caused by the blockade of the water pipes, which flooded the basements, with a large stock of goods. Now on sale at tremendous low prices. FLORY & BAKER, Corner Bridge and Front streets, East Toledo.

THE COMING COUNTRY.

The great Flathead Valley, in Montana, is attracting capital and labor. It is marvelously fertile in soil, has the largest coal veins on the Pacific slope, limitless forests of the finest timber and precious metals. Columbia Falls, the chief town of the region, has immense water power, and offers a good field for manufacturers. Maps and Descriptive matter sent by the

Northern International Improvement Co.,
Columbia Falls, Montana.

Everybody buy muslins cheap now. Merely water damaged, and must be sold At FLORY & BAKER'S.

ENGLISH TO BE THE LANGUAGE.

Evidence increased that the universal language will be English. It has already taken the place of French in Germany and Russia. All the deliberations of the recent conference concerning Samoa were conducted in English instead of French. A gentleman in Liberia says that English has driven out every other foreign tongue from the west coast of Africa, where once Portuguese was dominant. This progress in India is steady, as it is also in Japan.

Great bargains in shoes now, at FLORY & BAKER'S.

The telephone has been successfully used in surgery to locate the position of metallic substances in the body, thus enabling an operation to be performed in the right direction at once.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

OF COURSE YOU WILL GO

To the Cornell Glee Club concert, April 5. Sale of seats opens next Wednesday at Freeman's.

If you want to enjoy your meals strengthen your digestion with Simmons Liver Regulator.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Cincinnati, O., March 26.—Mr. John Wren, a business man in Springfield, O., advertised in a Toronto, Canada, paper for help. Two Canadians responded and he hired them.

Information was filed against Mr. Wren in the United States court here to-day on the charge of violating the national law against importing laborers, the penalty for which is $1,000 for each laborer imported.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Easter Millinery Opening. A. V. IRVINE & CO., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6. 306 Summit street, next to Woman's Exchange.

200 feet on west side Collingwood, near Bancroft, for $60 per foot. Payments easy. GEO. B. BOONE, Drummond Block, Toledo, Ohio.

Millinery Opening. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 24, 25, 26. MRS. M. O. YOUNG, 909 Cherry St.

A NOVEL WATCH.

J. W. Flowers, jeweler at 516 Adams street, has in his window a watch that is a curiosity. It tells the day of the week, date of the month, the changes of the moon, the positions of stars, seconds, minutes, hours—which he is selling in his well-known watch clubs. He has just gotten in his employ C. D. Rhodes, who is a fine watch maker of 19 years' experience, and he now claims to turn out the finest watch and clock repairing in the city. His prices are the same as usual, which are the lowest for first-class work.

Millinery Opening. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 24, 25, 26. MRS. M. O. YOUNG, 909 Cherry St.

Ice cream and fine confectionery for parties and socials, at L. H. MEINERT'S.

The fact that the Hardy and Coghlin monuments are being cut by Eckhardt Bros., is evidence that they will be first-class.

IN THE SPRING TIME

You may want to move. Remember, then, that McGlynn, the Summit street liveryman, keeps men, horses and moving vans for the safe removal of all kinds of household goods and pianos. He guarantees prompt and reliable service, and gives especial care to the moving of pianos. 'Phone 1035, or call at office on Summit street, opposite Neuhausels'.

Grand concert at Gustave Kohler's, 123 Summit street, by Wolff's Opera House orchestra, Saturday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Wabash to St. Louis.

CITY NEWS.

Ask for Leroux' cider and make no mistake.

Bargains in black goods, at the Bon Marche.

Supper at the Oliver Baptist church next Wednesday evening.

For confirmation presents see B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Building permits have been issued to Henry Fuchs for two frame cottages to cost $500 each, and to J. Ellery Eaton for six frame cottages on Elm street, to cost a total of $4,000.

Buy your hosiery at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

Governor James M. Ashley will deliver the Memorial day address at Wauseon.

The Bon Marche, 40-inch all wool black henriettas, 50c. 320 Monroe street.

The sewer in Daniels street, from Broadway to Dix street, was completed to-day.

Master house painters have notified their employes of the refusal to pay the advance in wages asked for.

Commissioner Beckham heard the case of John O'Reilly yesterday, charged with counterfeiting, and bound him over in $500 to the next United States grand jury.

The necessary machinery for weighing whisky, under the new regulations, has been received at the internal revenue office in this city. The system goes into effect May 1.

Confirmation watches for the boys and girls cheap at B. H. Broer's, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Inquiry is being made in Toledo for James W. Bush, who has disappeared from his home at West Leona, Mich. He is 38 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, and has a low forehead, brown hair and blue eyes. He wore black and white striped pants and an overcoat of dark, rough goods. Any information concerning him can be left at police headquarters.

Special offerings for Monday at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

If you are going to move, you will save money by getting A. B. Cole's moving vans. 'Phone 1110.

A fine program was rendered yesterday afternoon at the High school hall, to close the winter term. There were declamations, violin solo by Joe Fisk, and other attractions.

A. B. Cole's prices for moving household goods are always reasonable. Phone 1110.

Examine our special offerings in pattern hats, at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

Hoofland's Bitters cure Marasmus.

Christina Alexander, the colored woman arrested for neglecting children, was tried in police court this morning and found guilty. In default of $1,000 bond she was sentenced to pay the costs and three months in the workhouse.

Spencer Young, the mail carrier who was stricken with paralysis the other day, is improving and his condition is not as bad as was at first apprehended.

The Bon Marche for millinery, 320 Monroe street.

George Hardy, the man suspected of having shot at Patrolman Hines Wednesday night, was arrested by Detective Carew and Officer Hadley this morning.

Tom Faherty was brought to the work house yesterday from Upper Sandusky, to remain a time for stealing.

A man named Thomas Morton was arrested last evening on suspicion of having stolen a number of ladies' cloaks that he had in his possession.

Spring tints in fine stationery—correct styles. Call and see at Bee Job Rooms, 136 St. Clair street.

The Bon Marche for ladies', misses' and children's hosiery; 320 Monroe street.

Bishop Leonard will spend Palm Sunday in Toledo confirming classes in the Episcopal churches.

Wedding stationery—the finest, the best, the latest ideas, prices always right, at G. W. C. Hadley's, Bee Job Rooms, 136 St. Clair street.

Special bargains in 40-inch all wool serge, in spring shades, at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

The Bon Marche for bargains, Monday, 320 Monroe street.

Rev. E. T. Mabley has declined the call to St. Paul's Episcopal church in East Toledo, much to the surprise of his West Cleveland parishioners. It is hinted that the ritualistic tendencies of the Toledo parish were not in keeping with the reverend gentleman's tastes.—Cleveland Press.

Wanted.—Man of energy to manage a branch office. Few dollars needed. Salary to start, $75 per month and interest in the business. Interstate Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Table damasks, napkins and towelings, at the Bon Marche, 320 Monroe street.

About 300 organ-grinders arrive in London every June from Italy, and leave again about October.

Mrs. Schumacher, of Boston, who recently delivered a lecture in this city, will give a stereoptican lecture at Trinity parish Thursday evening, March 31, for the benefit of St. Paul's church, East Toledo. The subject of the discourse will be "Madonna in Art."

ONE CENT A MILE.

Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad to the state encampment of the G. A. R., at Piqua, O., May 10 to 12, inclusive. Tickets will be good going May 9 and 10, and be good returning until May 14, inclusive. Tickets will be on sale at and good from all stations on the C., H. & D. in Ohio.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

"Don't put off until to-morrow what can and should be done to-day," is wise. If you have never used SOZODONT for your teeth, make a bee-line to the druggist and get a bottle and begin to use it at once. "Verb. sap."

Brown's Teething Cordial cures all diseases peculiar to babies when teething.

OPEN YOUR EYES

When you ask for a bottle of WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING see that you get the genuine. The real article made by us cannot be bought for less than 20c. a bottle. It is good material and worth its price. There are imitations offered claiming to be "Just as good" for less money. Don't buy them. If the "Just as good" has any merit it ought to sell without invoking the aid of comparison with our Acme Blacking.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint *can* do. *Glass* painted with it looks like colored glass. A 10c. bottle of PIK-RON will decorate a market basket full of glassware. All retailers sell it.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"

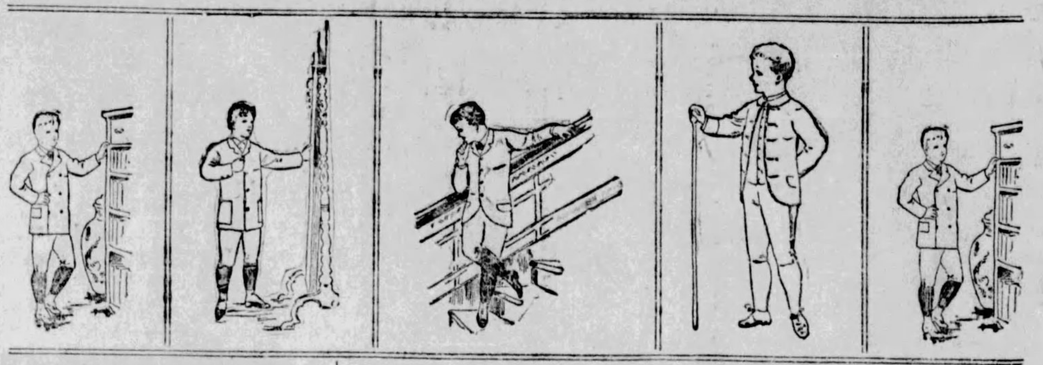
The world's a stage, and men and women are but actors. But how can one act well his part if he suffers from dyspepsia?

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cause the great play to go on smoothly. Will cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Impaired Digestion, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc. Of all druggists, at 25c. a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. [42]

IF YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD. IT'S SO.

MOCKETT'S BOYS' CLOTHING!

Is the best that's made, our aim is to see how good not how cheap we can buy goods. The Make, Style, Fit and Finish of our Boy's Clothing is perfect, and we guarantee our prices the lowest. Do you know that we are cash buyers, and he who can go to the market and buy for cash, not only gets the pick of the choicest productions, but always gets the benefit of the lowest prices, in addition to liberal discounts. It is these advantages that enable us to sell you better goods for LESS MONEY THAN OTHERS CAN.



KNOCKABOUTS!

FOR SCHOOL WEAR.

The best and strongest School Suit made and only

FIVE DOLLARS.

Every strand long and strong wool. Native Colors.

CANNOT FADE!
Every Seam Taped.
CANNOT RIP!

Made for boys to run and jump, skip and climb and romp and ride in.

Our stock is bristling with new and pretty things for the little folks—the cream of the Boston and New York markets.

Little Jerseys, Little Middies, Little Zouaves, &c.

And we show besides an excellent line of Single and Double-Breasted Sacks for the miniature man.

Three Dollar Suits!

SPECIAL PRICE.

More than fifty styles and patterns to choose from. These were bought by Mr. Mockett when in New York a short time ago. Sizes run from 4 to 14 years. We have sold hundreds of 'em since we advertised 'em two weeks ago, and every mother is more than satisfied with them.

BOYS' ODD PANTS 50c. AND $1.00 A PAIR!

Five hundred pairs at 50c. and 500 pairs at $1.00 pair. The fifty cent pants are made from durable fabrics; the cloth alone would cost you more. The $1 pants are corduroys and wear like sole leather.

MOTHERS AND FATHERS—You would wrong yourselves if you should buy your boy a suit without first seeing our styles, and you would do your boys an injury by depriving them of the opportunity of getting a chance to choose a suit from a metropolitan stock.

JOHN N. MOCKETT.

WE HAVE A GREAT LINE OF SPRING OVERCOATS!

For $10, $12, $15 and $20 Each.

THE TAILORS ASK TWICE AS MUCH FOR 'EM.

☞We show the Choicest Line of Hats in the City. Our Two Dollar Stiff Hat Can't Be Matched.

LOOK IN OUR WINDOWS.—See the perfect goods there, ask the prices, then look around, see what others are asking, and, if you are a man of judgment you will agree with us, that we not only give you the largest brightest and newest stock to pick from, but that we positively guarantee you the lowest prices.

MOCKETT, The CLOTHIER.

DON'T MAKE ANY MISTAKE IN THE STORES--OUR NUMBERS,

SUMMIT ST. --213-215-217-- SUMMIT ST.

"DRESS GOODS"

Again we note the arrival of several large lots of new spring Dress stuffs in crepes, silk and wool, all wool, camel's hair, cheviot, plain colors, fancy striped, checks and plaids in the newest designs and effects. We have never shown so many new things at once as we do in the present month. Examine them.

TAP'S VELVETS MOQUETTES CARPETS THREE PLYS INGRAINS RUGS

"CARPETS"

Our Carpet stock is growing larger from day to day. We show only the newest and choicest patterns. Private patterns in Lowell Brussels. Full lines of Linoleum, Oil Cloths, etc.

New Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. Bed Spreads.

"JACKETS"

Varieties in spring Garments are greater than ever. Jackets, Capes, Top Coats, Newmarkets, etc., in so many different makes, styles and materials. Real values.

Curtains Curtains Curtains Draperies Draperies

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

Millinery Millinery Millinery Ribbons Ribbons

C/B
C/B à la Spirite
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.
BEST FITTING CORSET ON EARTH.
MAYER, STROUSE & Co. MFRS. 412 B'WAY N.Y.

LASALLE & KOCH,
Sole Agents.

LADIES' SPRING HEEL SHOES

Sizes, 2½ to 5.

PRICES FROM $2.00 UPWARD.

The demand for Spring Heel Shoes in Ladies' Sizes is constantly Increasing.

H. S. COMSTOCK
321 SUMMIT STREET.

DOCTOR ACKERS ENGLISH REMEDY

will stop a Cough in one night, check a Cold in a day, and CURE Consumption if taken in time. IF THE LITTLE ONES HAVE WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP

Use it Promptly. A 25 cent bottle may save their lives. Ask your druggist for it. It Tastes Good.

PURE PINK PILLS.
Dr. Acker's English Pills
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Small, pleasant, a favorite with the ladies.
W. H. HOOKER & CO., 46 West Broadway, N. Y.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience. At Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. A Sample Cake and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty, Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases and their treatment, sent sealed, 50c. Disfigurements, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, etc., removed. Consultation free, at office or by mail.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42nd Street, New York City.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St.

CHAS. JARECKI, Pres. A. R. JARECKI, Sec'y. OSCAR JARECKI, Treas.

JARECKI MFG. CO., LIMITED
TOLEDO,
Pittsburgh, Oil City and Erie, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brass Goods, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings!

Pipe Threading Tools and Machines, Natural Gas, Oil and Artesian Well Supplies, Tubing, Casing Pipe, Rig Irons, Rope, Etc., Etc.

Branch Stores at all Important Points in the Oil Regions.

JOS. F. GROSSWILLER, MANAGER TOLEDO STORE

Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

VOL XVI. NO. 280. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING MARCH 26, 1892. TWO CENTS.

BATTLE TO DEATH.

Sherman-Foraker Factions in Ohio

Will Continue the War for All Time.

Buckeyes Who Would Like to Hold Office

Under the Two Leading Parties of the State.

The Coming State Conventions Promise to be Exciting and Full of Interest to Politicians and Citizens Alike.

Columbus, March 26.—(Special)—To paraphrase Artemus Ward, one might say that the Ohio republicans are such "amoosin' cusses" that although state convention time is rapidly approaching, the democrats have had little time to do else than laugh at the antics of their adversaries.

Thus, while the columns of the republican papers have teemed with matter pertaining to the probable personnel of the republican state ticket, the democrats have, up to the present time, done but little talking, even, with regard to available timber which may be selected by their state convention.

It may be said that there are really no active candidates for the state offices who have been publicly announced either by themselves of by their friends. There is some quiet talk, of course, among the leaders of the party as to what available men would probably add strength to the ticket.

For secretary of state it now seems probable that ex-Speaker Hysell, of Perry county, and Representative John J. Molter, of Erie county, will be the only two gentlemen who have any pronounced strength in the convention.

Ex-Speaker Hysell is one of the best known democrts in the senate, and made an enviable record during his term of legislative service.

Mr. Molter, like ex-Speaker Hysell, is a workingman, and by strange coincidence it happened that his trade of moulder is the same as that formerly followed by the leading republican candidate for secretary, Hon. B. S. Wydman.

It might be that the similarity in sound between Mr. Molter's name and the name of his occupation would prove a mascot. "Molter is a moulder" would make an inspiring campaign cry.

Lew Bernard has also been mentioned in connection with the office of secretary of state, but that was probably in the nature of studied irony and sarcasm.

For judge of the supreme court, Martin D. Follett, of Marietta, and Judge A. V. Smalley, of Upper Sandusky, have both been mentioned, although neither of them so far as is known, has done anything personal to promote his candidacy.

For clerk of the supreme court, Hon. Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga, who once acceptably filled that office, would, it is thought, make a strong candidate. Mr. Green, however, has a law practice in Cleveland which is many times more valuable in a moneyed way than the salary of clerk of the supreme court, and as he has once had all the honor which attaches to that office it is not known that he would again desire to make the race.

Senator John L. Geyer, of Paulding county, has been mentioned as a very strong man for this office, but in his case also it is not known that such candidacy would meet with his own favor.

For board of public works, Gen. Michael Ryan, popularly known as the silvery-tongued Irish orator of Hamilton county, has been suggested as a very available man. It is not altogether improbable, too, that the democrats may conclude to recognize the claims of the large number of democratic colored voters of the state and place one of their number on the ticket as a candidate for member of board of public works.

This would be especially probable in case the republicans decided to make Hon. Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland, or some other colored man, candidate for board of public works on their ticket.

In that event Mr. Herbert Clark, of Cincinnati is very favorably mentioned. Mr. Clark's father, it will be remembered, was appointed trustee of the Ohio State University by Governor Hoadly, and was the first and only representative of his race to be a trustee of an Ohio educational institution, under state control. Herbert Clark was an appointee in the adjutant-general's office under Campbell.

In case Gen. Ryan, or some representative Afro-American democrat, should not be selected as a candidate for state board of public works, it is altogether probable that the convention would look toward Toledo for an available man for the office. The reason for this is that it is considered desirable to select for candidate for member of board of public works some man who is in sympathy with the project of a ship canal from Toledo to the Ohio river.

For delegates-at-large to the national convention the principal contest of the democratic state convention will be made. The personnel of the Democratic Fig Four will depend largely, of course, upon the presidential preferences of the majority of the delegates to the state convention.

In case ex-Governor Campbell does not care to become a delegate-at-large it is probable that the Cleveland people will select Col. James E. Neal. John R. McLean and Larry T. Neal want to be delegates-at-large, while it is intimated that Senator Brice would not be averse to representing his state in the national convention.

All present surface indications go to show that the republican party of Ohio is standing nearer the edge of volcanic eruption than at any time since the beginning of their memorable senatorial contest.

There are many reasons for this. In the first place the state convention is almost at hand, and the leaders of the factions consider that control of the convention is vital to their future supremacy in this state.

Then, the fight against President Harrison on the part of the Foraker people and for him on the part of the Sherman people, has degenerated into another "unseemly scramble."

The redistricting measure which has been agreed upon by the republican house caucus is, to all intents and purposes, a straight out Foraker arrangement.

To any one who doubts this, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that Representative Flickinger is left shivering out in the cold in the Toledo district; that Gen. Enochs is furnished all the necessary assistance to pulverize Judge Thompson and his congressional aspirations; that Gen. Grosvenor is placed in a district where he will certainly have opposition if he decides to become a candidate for congress, which just now is said to be improbable, and that attached to his district is a county in which he has not many friends, and last, but by no means least in suggestiveness, that Senator Lampson's district has been so arranged for his congressional aspiration might just as well fold up its tent like the Arab and silently steal away.

The Sherman men are saying nothing and sawing wood, but it is very patent that they will not submit quietly.

The occurance which is perhaps the most significant in political meaning of any since the close of the senatorial contest is the visit of leading Sherman satellites to Washington.

The party which went on to consult the powers that be last Friday night comprised Secretary of State Ryan, ex-Attorney General Watson, Senator Philips, Hon. W. M. Hahn, and little Joe Smith. Their visit to Washington to consult with Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster and the other distinguished Ohio federal office-holders may be taken as conclusive evidence of the truth of the statement that a regular hair pulling match threatens the Ohio republicans.

Not only does this Washington conference mean a decision with regard to the stand which the Sherman people are to take on the congressional redistricting question, but it is also probable that an effort will be made to decide upon a Sherman slate for the state convention. On some of the candidates for state office it might be possible for the two factions to get together.

It is intimated, for instance, that Sam Taylor, who was supposed to be strictly in it for the nomination for secretary of state, would prefer some foreign appointment. In that case it is not at all improbable that the Sherman men would agree to support John J. Chester.

Mr. Chester, it is very well known, has been sitting upon the senatorial fence all through the months just past, with his feet and his garments drawn up high and dry above contamination and contact with either faction.

Now, he is trying to hold the ends of two pipe lines, one of which runs into the Sherman headquarters, and the other into the Foraker headquarters, and is making the plea, common to those gentlemen who have either no convictions or no courage, that he favored neither side in the senatorial fight.

Those politicians who fully understand Mr. Chester's attitude and have knowledge of some facts which do not appear upon the surface, suggest that it would be eminently right and proper for the Sherman people to "compromise" on Mr. Chester. They would get the credit of making a concession, and they would get one of their creatures just the same.

MONEY THAT GOES BEGGING

Congressmen With Conscientious Scruples.

How the Conscience Fund at the Capital is Swelled to Enormous Proportions.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Republic reads as follows:

There is one thing connected with Mr. Hill's refusal to accept pay as senator for the time during which he retained the governorship which the senator may not like. That is that the money, when covered into the treasury, will have to be credited to the conscience fund, which, as the name signifies, is money which, having been received by fraud or in some other way improperly, has been returned to the government to relieve the pricking conscience of the receiver.

The fact that Mr. Hill did not receive the money at all does not take it out of this category, and there is no way of covering it into the treasury except to the credit of conscience. Mr. Hill it not the only congressman who has refused to take money, but most of those who have done so have repented of their action and accepted it.

When congress passed an appropriation bill to reimburse members of the house who had lost their salaries through the defalcation of the absconding teller, Mr. Silcott, a large number of the members who had voted against the bill declared with virtuous indignation that the house had no right to thus reimburse its members for their own negligence and that they would not accept one penny of the amounts alleged to be due them.

They were confronted, however, with the announcement that if they did not accept the money it would have to go into the conscience fund, a thing which seemed extremely disagreeable to them. That was sufficient to induce some of the reluctant ones to pocket their scruples and their money.

A good many, however, held persistently and refused to present their drafts, but to-day, of all that number, there is but one member who has lived up to his declaration. Some of them took a part of the money, which they argued that they could properly claim, and refused the rest, but Mr. McRea, of Arkansas, is the only man who has absolutely refused to take a penny of the money and persisted in his refusal.

A large majority of the lower house are very prompt in drawing their pay as soon as it is due. Others, to avoid an appearance of undignified haste, wait for three of four days or a week before presenting their drafts, but there are about ten men in the house who have to be almost compelled to take their money. A southern member who was sick when the house opened and has been absent most of the session had not drawn a penny of his salary from the 4th of last March until two or three days ago, and then it was with difficulty that he was induced to accept it. There were nine others besides himself who had not drawn their pay during this period, and the sergeant-at-arms had to go to them and insist upon their taking the money in order to avoid complications in book-keeping. They were told that if they did not take the money it would be covered back into the treasury and they would never get it at all except through the court of claims or by special legislation.

The sergeant-at-arms always has a large amount of money on hand belonging to members which has been receipted for by the members, and for which the bondsmen of the sergeant-at-arms are not responsible. When the sergeant-at-arms of the last house settled his accounts he turned into the treasury $20,000 more than the department had charged against him. This money belonged to individual members, who held the vouchers for it, but had never been drawn from the office, and it was only by accident that it failed to be covered into the treasury.

IS FEBRUARY 29 A DAY.

Legal Question Regarding the Odd Day in Leap Year.

The question as to whether the 29th of February is legally a day or not has often been up before the courts of Indiana, says the Philadelphia Press. There is authority in that state to the effect that the 28th and 29th of February in leap year are to be counted as one day; but when the supreme court of the state so decided it had not examined an ancient English statute concerning leap year passed in the twenty-third year of Henry III. which bears upon the subject.

Accordingly, in the case to which we refer, the judge determined to consider the question de novo, and he came to the conclusion that the 29th of February must be reckoned in the legal computation of time, especially where days are being considered. It rightly says: "Is the man who works on February 28 and 29 to have pay for but one day only?" "Has a judgment rendered on February 28 no priority as a lien over one rendered on February 29?"

This confusion has evidently arisen from statutes treating of the year as a whole. True, there is a provision in the revised statutes of New York that whenever he term "year" or "years" shall be used in any law sentence, contract, or instrument of writing the year intended shall be construed to consist of 365 days, a half year 182 days, a quarter of a year 91 days, and "the added day of a leap year and the days immediately preceding, if it shall occur in any period so computed, shall be reckoned together as one day."

A TRIP TO THE MORGUE

In the Great City of New York.

What Becomes of the "Missing."

Many are Mourned for Dead Who Have Fallen from Virtue's Path and are Leading Lives of Shame.

New York, March 26.—One hundred missing men, women and children in this city since Christmas!

They have suddenly dropped out of sight. Left their home in the best health and never returned. Had they died, at home or elsewhere, surrounded by their friends and families the grief would be dulled with time, but uncertainty keeps them forever mourning. They besiege police headquarters, search the hospitals, and when the newspapers chronicle the finding of a body floating in the river they hurry up to the morgue. Not a day passes, rain or shine, when there are fewer than a score of callers at the morgue.

"He left home one night to go down town and that is the last we have seen or heard of him."

It's the old story, and Morgue-Keeper White has heard it so often that he has become hardened and unsympathetic, and now when the anxious men and women with tear-stained faces and woebegone expressions unfold to him their story he writes the description down in a mechanical sort of a way in his big book and never thinks of it again until the body of some unfortunate is brought into his cold, damp, tomb-like storehouse, thrown into a pine box, and numbered like a case of muskets.

What a tale of woe this big books tells! On the 7th of September last Samuel Phelan, a young Manhattan college student, left his home in Yonkers to come to school in this city. For weeks his parents thought him safe in this city, and finally, when they became worried because of the absence of any letters, his father came here only to learn that his son had not returned after vacation.

The police were notified, the hospitals searched, inquiry was made at every place he was known to visit, but not a clue to his whereabouts was obtained.

As a last resort they went to the morgue and left a description there, but up to the present time nothing has been heard of him. He was a most exemplary young man, a student and the pride of his parents. After the search proved fruitless, his sister was tricken down with nervous prostration. The poor girl died on March 4, of grief. The mother has taken to her bed, and it is feared she cannot recover. In order to save the mother's life the police have been asked to make one more search for the missing boy.

Frank Troudel left his home, 1091 First avenue, one night in January and has not been heard of since, although diligent search has been made for him.

William H. Carey, of 66 Skillman avenue, Brooklyn, disappeared in the same mysterious manner and all search for him has been fruitless.

Mally Renwick, a handsome little blonde, came to this city from Lexington, Ky., about six weeks ago and engaged rooms at a boarding house on East Forty-fifth street. She told Mrs. Taylor, the landlady, that her mother had only recently died and left her $18,000. With this she proposed to cultivate her voice and study for the operatic stage. She went out every day, saying she was going to take her music lesson, and came home in the afternoon. Then she would practice until dark. Sometimes she went to the opera with an elderly gentleman, but usually remained at home in the evening.

She was quiet, unassuming and seemed to be burdened down with some great sorrow which she was trying to dispel by absorbing herself in her music.

One day she went out to take her music lesson and never returned. She left her trunk and a lot of trinkets, but no letters. What became of her no one knows, and since then poor Mrs. Taylor, who had grown to love the motherless girl, has haunted the morgue hoping to find some trace of the little southern beauty.

It seems almost miraculous that a person can drop out of sight so suddenly in this big city, but the case of Mary Colbert, of 29 East Nineteenth street serves to prove the existence of pitfalls. Five weeks ago last Friday night, Miss Colbert went to visit some friends in Seventy-ninth street. At 10 o'clock she started for home, two of her friends walking with her as far as the Third avenue surface car.

They saw her step aboard and said good night to her as the car started. Since then nothing has been seen of her. Her two nieces are daily visitors at the morgue, but as yet no tidings have reached them. They have no theory; they do not know what to think of her absence. Hospitals have been searched and insane asylums scoured, but no trace of her has been discovered.

In the little picture gallery at the morgue is a likeness of a pretty German girl named Milda Schwalbe. She is 23 years old and has been missing since January 1. She was stopping with her sister on avenue A and went out to take a walk. Where she walked no one knows, but she never came back, and none of the bodies of women picked up in the river since that time has borne any resemblance to her.

The attaches of the morgue have become so accustomed to hearing these stories of the sudden and mysterious disappearances of young girls that they have a theory of their own which would in some degree account for the presence of some of these missing ones. They reason in this way: There are dives in this city which must be supplied with young women. The only recruits they can obtain in a legitimate way are those who have been following this vile occupation for years—"old sojers," as they are called. To get new recruits they must break into the ranks of shopgirls. Women are employed to entice them, and, once disgraced, the girl is ashamed to go home again. For a time she is among the missing, and when the worst becomes known her father "turns her picture to the wall."

They do not mean to say that every girl or woman who is on the list of the missing is among this class, but they do insist that if after three months waiting no tidings are heard of a missing girl, a search of the dives might locate her.

"I'd much rather mourn her as dead than find her alive in such a place," say the good mothers and fathers; and now the men at the morgue never say anything about searching the dives, for it is more apt to offend than to assist the anxious searchers.

On the blackboard at one side of the main entrance to the morgue is a photograph of Henry J. Weston, a mechanical engineer who lived in Buffalo. He came to this city to attend to some business matters and nothing more was heard of him.

He was a man of most xemplary habits, a loving husband and devotedly attached to his home and children. He never talked of going away but with a desire to avoid the trip and have it over as soon as possible. His family believe that he has met with foul play and they have given him up as lost to them forever.

To show how easy it is for a man to drop out of sight in a great city like this it is only necessary to point to the case of the "unknown" man who was seized with an apoplectic fit in Miner's Bowery theater last Saturday night. He was taken to Gouverneur hospital and subsequently transferred to Bellevue, where he died. Through some carelessness the man's clothing was not transferred with him and when the body was sent over to the morgue, a very meagre description could be written of him. If he happens to be a stranger in the city and lived so far away that his friends will not hear of his death within a week, the body will by that time be placed in Potter's Field, and there being no clothing left behind by which identification might be made, his name will be added to the long list of those who have "mysteriously disappeared."

And so the story continues until one hundred people are recorded as "mysteriously missing" since Christmas.

"SOAPY" SMITH'S CLOSE CALL.

That Wicked "Kid" Went to Talk to Him With a Gun.

There was considerable excitement in Jimtown the other evening, caused by a gun play in which several parties were interested and several others mixed up, says the Denver News. A young man known in the camp as "Louisiana Kid" went into "Soapy" Smith's place and after losing some money on the games, made a big kick and received a blow over the head from the butt of a six-shooter for his trouble and was fired out of the place.

Thinking he had been abused he laid in wait for Soapy's outfit and as soon as a couple of them showed up he opened up on them with his gun. They returned his fire and then the shooting became general. After the gun play was over it was found that Soapy's manager had both thumbs shot off, a ball through his arm and a slight wound in the body.

The "Louisiana Kid" received three balls, one in the head and the other two in the body. He then made good his escape and up to date nothing has been heard of him. Last seen of him he passed through Waterous & Bannigan's saloon and took up Wason's toll road toward Wagon Wheel Gap. Soapy's manager was taken away from the camp on the train.

The affair is trying to be hushed up by the tin horns and the gambling fraternity of the camp. There is a report current to the effect that if these affrays are not stopped all of the gamblers will be run out of the camp. The promiscuous shooting came very near causing the death of one of the peaceful citizens of the camp. John Kepper, who is about to start a restaurant in the camp, was sitting in a building across the street and a ball came through the building and cut off both the rear legs of the chair he was sitting on, and caused him to suddenly find himself on the floor, very much to his surprise and discomfort.

The report that a man was hung on the school land caused nearly all the camp to rush down there, but it turned out to be merely a fake to draw the people down there by the saloon-keepers and merely an effigy of a man.

LIGHTNING AND ORDER.

New Device for Coast Defence—Said to be the Invention of Gen. Serrell.

If the report recently made public concerning an alleged invention of Gen. Edward W. Serrell, an electricial inventor of no mean repute, and an army engineer during the late war, proves to be true and the invention is found to be practicable, woe to the battle ship that in the future shall, without leave or license, try to force an entrance into our harbors. Were it not for the name of the inventor the scheme might well be treated as an idle tale of the imagination of some writer.

The inventor of the device claims that it is applicable to the protection of all seacoast cities, and it is said that drawings and specifications have been made of its application to the harbor of New York. It is so devised that if a single ship or fleet of any number of vessels attempted to enter the harbor each ship could be struck a blow (with what or in what way it is not stated) equal to 50,-foot tons, and the blow would come from overhead, out of the air, as the ship crossed the 6 1-2 fathom line in the outer bay, which is some 12 miles distant from the built up part of Brooklyn.

Twenty of these Thorhammer blows can be struck in 40 seconds of time. Several army officers and naval experts are said to have investigated the method, and to have said that the blow can certainly be struck within a foot or two of the point indicated.

Again, it is said that nearly all the parts of the construction of the what-is-it can be bought from machinery dealers, and need only be assembled and put together ready for action, and no expensive plant will be necessary to make any part of the system. There is not to-day a ship in any navy that could withstand such a blow at it is claimed can be struck by this new application of electricity, and it is further said that the blow cannot be warded or conducted off as a stroke of lightning might be, but would shatter the object struck into fragments. The electrical device in question, it appears, would not in the least degree interfere with or endanger commercial vessels, and it is claimed that it can be built very quickly and at a comparatively little cost.— Boston Journal.

TRAGEDY OF LOVE.

A Negro Lothario Kills Two Women and Himself.

New Orleans, March 26.—News is received here of another negro killing. This time the affair occurred on Silvery Place, west of Baton Rouge.

Rev. Monroe Scott, a colored preacher, had one wife, and saw another damsel whom he desired. There was general objection, even on the part of his enamored. He argued and threatened without accomplishing his purpose, and then grew desperate.

He killed the woman he loved, next killed his wife and fled to the woods. While his pursuers were closing in upon him, he fired three shots into his head, and when the party reached him he was dead.

MOST IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

To-day the building of the Nicaragua canal is the most important enterprise demanding the attention of the world, says Warner Miller, in the February Forum. From the discovery of America until the present time a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across Central America, has been sought; private capital has been freely expended in seeking the best route, our government has sent out numerous expeditions and surveyed the isthmus. The results of all these efforts has been to establish firmly the fact that the only favorable route, at a reasonable cost, is the one across Nicaragua. At the present time an honest effort is being made to construct the canal by a corporation composed of Americans. I believe the close of the present century will see the canal an accomplished fact.

TO TEST A DIAMOND.

Here is an easy means of determining whether a supposed diamond is genuine or not. Pierce a hole in a card with a needle and then look at the hole through the stone. If false you will see two holes, but if you have a real diamond only a single hole will appear. You may also make the test in another way: Put your finger behind the stone and look at it through the diamond as through a magnifying glass. If the stone is genuine you will be unable to distinguish the grain of the skin, but with a false stone this will be plainly visible. Furthermore, looking through a real diamond the setting is never visible, whereas it is with a false stone.

THE AMERICAN INFANT.

"Pa, tell me a nice story."

"Shall I tell you a ghost story, Jimmie?"

"No, pa, I don't care to hear any ghost story. I haven't believed in ghosts since I was a child. Tell me all about the latest scandal in high life, and all that sort of thing."—Texas Siftings.

LACK OF REVERENCE.

"You must not make fun of your grandfather, Tommy; you should always respect gray hairs."

"Yes; but, mamma, how can I when he's bald?"—Life.

"HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL."

The postman's whistle down the street,
May bring us woe as well as weal;
But when he passes on his beat,
And doesn't call—how glum we feel!
—Puck.

IS AN EXILE FOR LIFE.

An American Citizen Sent to Siberia.

To Pass His Days in a Dingy Mine.

A Man of Much Ability and Well Known in this Country Charged With Conspiring Against the Czar's Life.

New York, March 26.—Daniel T. Gardner, formerly a resident of this city, but more recently of Russia, has disappeared to all intents and purposes from the face of the earth.

His friends believe that he is languishing in the prison mines of Siberia.

The rumor that Mr. Gardner had been sent to Siberia for conspiring against the life of the czar came through Russian channels. An American traveler, Dr. Livermore, of St. Louis, who knew the man well, while coming from Tieumen, in Asiatic Russia, to Batoum last August, saw Gardner standing on the platform of a trans-caspian railroad car going north, but did not speak to him, as their trains were moving slowly in different directions, but he bowed to his fellow-countryman and the salutation was returned. Dr. Livermore thinks Mr. Gardner was en-route to Siberia.

And now it may be asked, Who is this Gardner, anyway?

His history is replete with romance, and it is worth telling here. Twenty years ago Daniel T. Gardner was secretary of the New York Liberal club and a well-known young man about town.

He was a Virginian, and the blood of various nationalities flowed in his veins. His maternal grandfather was family physician for many years to Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, and his mother was a daughter of the noble Portuguese house of De Perarez. His father's ancestry was Scotch-Irish.

Dan Gardner, as he was known to his intimates, was born in 1842 in Prince Edward county, Virginia. He received a fair education, and when 16 or 17 drifted to New York, where he was employed as secretary in the big copper manufacturing establishment of Hendricks Bros. Breaking away from the conservative traditions of his state and family, Mr. Gardner became intensely radical in New York, and though when questioned as to his birthplace he would strike his breast and exclaim with something like exultation, "Thank God I am a Virginian," he would declaim strongly against the institutions of his native state.

When the war broke out, though of a belligerent disposition naturally, he remained neutral. He would not fight against Virginia and he would not raise a hand in defence of slavery.

In 1873 came Catherine Dimock to New York on a visit to her aunt, who was the wife of a member of the Russian Legation in Washington. Princess Dimock, as she was known in St. Petersburg, was a very beautiful young woman, an accomplished linguist, and like many of the Russian aristocracy, radical in her opinions, much to the horror of her aunt, who sincerely believed that the czar was in some way related by blood to the powers that look down upon us from heaven.

During her sojourn in Gotham she was introduced to Miss LeCavallier and others entertaining ultra liberal ideas, and by them taken to the Liberal club, which then, as it does now, contained many bright names on its membership rolls.

Finally, she was induced to lecture, and she took for her subject, "Religious Cult in Russia." The club-room was crowded when she appeared on the stage, manuscript in hand and on her breast a star of the highest order of Muscovite nobility, which members of the Dimock family are entitled to wear.

Te Princess presented a charming picture as she stood there, the cynosure of all eyes, but from the first it was evident she was embarrassed. She trembled violently, was seized with stage fright in its worst form, in fact, and in despair turned a pair of lovely blue eyes in appeal upon the secretary, who sat on her right, a little in the rear.

The secretary was Daniel T. Gardner and he rose to the occasion. It was the opportunity of his life and he seized it at once. He took the manucript from her hand, bowed to her as profoundly as if he had been educated in the court of Louis XIV., seated her in the chair he had vacated and, advancing to the front of the platform, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen—You have seen the Princess Dimock; she is very beautiful, but the loveliness of her face and form fades away before the beauties of her mind. But she is modest; she has never faced an audience before, and now she deputes me, the most unworthy of her amirers, to read her lecture to you."

It is almost unnecessary to tell what followed. They were married a month after—that is, in September, 1873—and lived in magnificent style on Fourteenth street in this city. The Princess was rich in her own right and entertained her husband's friends sumptuously.

She lost no time in informing her father, who commanded an army corps of the czar's forces, of the marriage, and though he grumbled a little at first, as did her three brothers, all officers in the Imperial Guards, when the wedded pair arrived in St. Petersburg they were cordially received, and the young officers got to like their American brother-in-law.

He was presented to the czar and received at court, though the curled darlings of Moscow and St. Petersburg gave him the cold shoulder at first it was not for long. Slighting their brother-in-law gave mortal offence to the guardsmen, and after they had left two or three of the young noblemen and a few others "quivering on a daisy," as they say in Ireland, Mr. Gardner's right to enter the best Russian society was never questioned.

He next set himself to the task of growing rich, and by all accounts succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. He utilized American patents and introduced Yankee notions throughout Russia, having for his agent and partner in New York his brother, Frank W. Gardner, of No. 307 West Fifty-seventh street. A misunderstanding arose between the two brothers later on, and U. T. Hungerford, of the firm of Wallace & Sons, United States cartridge makers, took the place of Frank and stands in that relation to-day. Acting for Wallace & Sons, Mr. Hungerford, who is now out of town, has filled large Russian orders, principally connected with government contracts.

QUEER PRANKS OF CUPID.

He Causes a Woman to Elope With a Boy.

Columbus, Ind., March 26.—In September, a year ago, an 18-year-old boy—John Hahn—came to this city, bringing with him a woman 50 years of age and a young babe.

They have since lived here apparently as happy and contented as any married couple, with no suspicion upon them, until a young lady arrived here from Spades, forty miles east of here, and after locating the parties went to their home.

The young lady said that the man's name was Koster; that he was a farm hand, and that he had taken her mother, who had deserted her husband and four children and eloped and that not until a few days ago had they found any trace of them.

The young lady declined to give her name, but says her father is a farmer living near Spades.

ZE SMILE AND ZE POSE.

The Young Lady Artists Thought the Model was Flirting.

An Indianapolis artist who has won prestige in eastern art circles tells the following incident which occurred in a New York studio of much celebrity: A large class of women and girls were sketching from a semi-nude model, a young Italian, who was posed with his head thrown back, his arms fantastically wreathed over his head, and his legs extended in some sort of wild Bacchanalian caper. The Indianapolis woman was sketching the model's shoulder when she observed that he was smiling at her in a very peculiar manner. Somewhat disconcerted to discover that she had apparently made a conquest of this guileless child of Italia, she began to sketch his knee, as more remote from the artillery of his sentimental glances. In a remote corner of the room giggling arose, and she perceived that the smiles of the flirtatious model were taking effect upon some lively girls among the students. They subsided shortly, but the young Italian still continued firing off smiling glances in every direction.

At about the center of the class was a German girl, serious to the core, absorbed in her work, and fierce in manner as a female Bismarck. Every stroke she planted on her easel was decisive and almost combative. Suddenly she came under the battery of the Italian's smiles, and without an instant's hesitation, her voice rang out like a clarion:

"You schtop dat schmiling; ve don't vant you to schmile."

The figure of the model relaxed instantaneously, and he stood straight as an arrow before the class, the impersonation of offended and wrathful dignity. After an appalling silence, he remarked in the severest tones:

"Ladies, I am here before you zimply as ze model of ze 'Dancing Fawn;' ze smile goes wiz ze pose.—Indianapolis Journal.

ON AN AWFUL CHARGE.

Jethro Martin Taken Back to Missouri.

He Was Arrested for the Murder of His Father, Whose Young Wife Caused Jealousy.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26.—Jethro Martin, who has been confined in the work house here on a charge of vagarancy under the alias of Harry Brown, is on his way to Mexico, Mo., to answer to a charge of murder.

Sheriff Adams, of Martinsburg, Mo., and a cousin of the prisoner from Pennsylvania called at the sheriff's office here and demanded the surrender of Martin upon a requisition of the governor of Missouri.

The charge against Martin is that of having beaten his father, Rev. Thomas Martin, to death with a stick of stovewood.

This crime was committed January 26, and it is on this day that Martin says he left his father's home.

He denies that he assaulted the old gentleman or in any way injured him, or even that he had any words with him.

He says that he had money when he left home, but was robbed and left penniless at Cincinnati. From there he came to this city, and because of begging on the streets he was arrested. Martin was taken before Judge Cox and legally identified by Sheriff Adams and J. J. Martin and surrendered to the Missouri officials, who started home with him.

The motive for the crime is said to have sprung from a quarrel over the father's young wife, to whom Jethro objected.

CONCERNING INVENTORS.

Little Ideas That Have Made Their Originators Rich.

While the path of the inventor is generally strewn with rocks instead of roses," said a well known patent lawyer to a New York Advertiser reporter, "sometimes he strikes an idea that, in sporty language, lands him on Easy street for the present, and eventually locates him on Plush avenue. And the strange thing about these ideas is that they are always so painfully simple that every other man when he hears of them kicks himself for not utilizing the same idea when it occurred vaguely to his own mind several years before.

"One instance of this fact is the invention of the sand blast.

"The inventor, while on a visit to the seashore, noticed that the glass in those windows which fronted the beach of the place at which he was stopping was dulled in some peculiar way. He made inquiry and found that this was caused by the clouds of sand which the winter storms drove against the exposed panes.

"The sand blast resulted from this little bit of trivial information, and the man who utilized it is at present sporting purple and fine linen and possesses numerous ducats.

"A second example is that of the rural gentleman who found his watch key plugged with dust one afternoon. After scraping it out he sat down to think of some way to stop future annoyance in that line. By way of experiment he bored a hole in the key near its end and found that he could clean it at once by simply blowing through this orifice.

"He patented the idea, and realized a big sum of money on it. But ideas like these don't occur every afternoon."

A DETERMINED WOMAN

Holding Down an Oklahoma Claim Against Men and Wolves.

Miss Alice Waterman came to town this week, says a Guthrie special, to buy supplies for her ranch, where she has been spending the winter and where she promises to spend the next three years until she has completed the requirements of the law necessary to establish her full title to the claim which she obtained in the rush last year. Miss Waterman tells of many thrilling incidents which happened to her while she was attempting to hold down the claim, and says while she had had some trouble with her visitors, she does not think that the worst inhabitants of the territory are wolves, for she has had experience with wolves and with men and she prefers the former.

She says that she had three adventures with savage wolves, but she was successful in keeping them out of her cabin all night by the use of a little judgment and nerve, and when daylight came they fled to the woods and left her alone. She had been attacked three times by men, who tried to take advantage of her helpless condition to rob her not only of her stock, but her home and possibly more. She said she had defended herself with a shotgun, and had the men persisted she would probably have the blood of a brute on her hands. She stood them off all one night and supposed that when daylight came they would leave, but they did not, and it was only the fortunate coming of some men that drove the rescals off. She says she will have that claim, and that there are not enough men and wolves in the territory to drive her from it.

A MILLION FOR EACH YEAR.

Some predictions safely carry their own fulfillment with them, says the New York World. Every one is saying that two young women who are expected to be en evidence next season will be among the successful debutantes. One of them is Miss Perkins, of Boston, who is now 17 years old, and has $17,000,000, a very good conjunction of the stars. She will be introduced by Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, and will attend the New York balls. The other is Miss Fair, the sister of Mrs. Oelrichs.

AN INFERENCE.

Doctor—Well, how do you feel to-day?

Patient—I feel as if I had been dead a week.

Doctor—Hot, eh?—Boston Register.

WEATHER NEXT MONTH.

April Will be Unusually Warm.

A Drouth South of the Fortieth Parallel.

Professor Foster Looks Into the Future and Picks out a Storm Here and There for the Bee Readers.

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St. Joseph, Mo., March 26.—We come now to consider April weather. The most important feature of the month will be the outcroppings of the drouth. April, in most places, brings greater rainfall than any other month of the year but this will not be true of 1892, for the coming April will give warning of an approaching drouth by a decrease in rainfall in limited localities all over the country, but more noticeably south of the 40th parallel of north latitude.

The month of April will average warmer than usual but a few sudden sharp cool spells will occur. The principal storm will cross the continent from the 21st to 26th and will be most severe east of the Mississippi river. The second greatest storm wave will cross the continent from the 10th to 14th and will be at its greatest force west of the Missouri river.

I will again repeat that important astronomical events will occur on March 28th and April 25th that will bring unusual events. Very high tides, electric storms, an increase of earthquakes and volcanoes in countries subject to these disturbances and an increase of the storm forces. Watch the telegraph reports for those dates.

My last letter gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from 22d to 28th of March which is expected to be a dangerous storm from the 27th to 29th in the eastern states and a bad cold wave further west at the same time. I also gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 28th to April 3d, a dangerous storm for the Pacific coast.

The next storm wave will be due to reach the Pacific coast about April 3d, cross the western mountains by the close of the 4th, the great central valleys from 5th to 7th and the eastern states the 8th and 9th. This will become a dangerous storm midway of the North Atlantic, on the route of the ocean steamers about the 10th. A cool wave will follow this low about two days later.

The coming drouth will not be general but will damage the cotton more than the corn. Colorado will have an unusually heavy rainfall. I am sending out a number of estimates of the rainfall for various parts of the country, by private letters, but many persons who write me forget to enclose stamps.

Quotations from Eminent Scientists.

Whoever admits that the sun's magnetism affects the earth tacitly admits the basic principles of electro-planetary metterology. Electricians cannot agree among themselves as to whether there is one or two kinds of electricity. Newton and Franklin held that there is but one kind, the positive being the large quantity and the negative the small. That is the theory I endorse.

Scientists cannot agree as to the difference between electricity, magnetism and gravity. I hold that electricity carries gross matter, that magnetism is electricity stripped of gross matter and that gravity is an effect of electric and magnetic combination. Gross matter falls inot an electrosphere, hence gravitation. Magnetism shoots off into space in a narrow belt over the equators of the sun, earth and planets, having come to these bodies as electricity near their poles. The electric currents deposit their gross matter in mineral and vegetable bodies.

Magnetic currents connect each planet with the sun and with each other and these magnetic currents move in straight lines from each of these bodies to every other. The principal planets revolve around the sun nearly over its equator. The magnetic currents, moving from earth come in contact with our atmosphere, ignite its carbon and other combustibles, thereby causing light and heat. There are no burning worlds, all suns and their satellites are solid to their centers and the only fire they ever knew, causing great heat, were their burning volcanoes.

Now let us quote from Prof. R. R. Proctor and see how unqualifiedly he admits the basic principles of electro-planetary meteorology. In his "Other Worlds and Ours," he says:

"It may be taken for granted that there is an analogy between sunspots and the earth's cyclonic storms. There appears every reason to believe that the periodic changes of sunspots are due to the influence of the planets on the sun. The sunspots vary in frequency within a period of eleven years and the magnetic daily observations of the earth vary within a period of the same duration. When the sunspots are most numerous then the daily vibrations of the magnetic needle are most extensive and while the sun's face is clear of spots the needle vibrates over its smallest daily arc."

Prof. Proctor, in the above, admits that the planets cause the sunspots and that these sunspots are, in some way, connected with the earth's cyclonic storms and thereby he admits the basic principles of planetary meteorology.

W. T. FOSTER.

FRUITS KILLED BY FROST.

Dr. Mackay a Mississippi Horticulturist, Makes Some Lugubrious Comments.

Jackson, Miss., March 26.—Dr. Mackay, president of the state horticultural society, was in Jackson to-day, and authorized your correspondent to say that peaches, tomatoes, strawberries, beans and other early vegetables are gone up.

The doctor, who is known over the south as the "Strawberry King" of Mississippi, is perhaps the best posted horticulturist in this country. He has many acres of peaches, and more than 100 acres in strawberries, but says the early crop is killed beyond doubt or peradventure.

It is simply impossible to estimate the damage done by the cold snap. All market gardeners have lost most of their tomato plants in the cold frame, but fortunately have extra plants to replace. Dr. Mackey lost 15,000 plants, but has 60,-000 more in his hot-bed.

If the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island can stifle a little local pride and dignity they will probably throw aside their independent government and form a maritime union. As it is now these provincial governments perform very largely the functions of municipal boards, but in a very much more expensive manner. The ledger of no one of the provinces makes a very satisfactory showing. In New Brunswick, for instance, there is a bonded debt of $2,180,000, with an interest charge of more than $100,000 a year. There is further a deficit of fully $70,000 and there is no way, it is claimed, of avoiding disaster save through direct taxation. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are also seriously behind and under the circumstances, the proposition to run only one establishment appeals with an unusual eloquence to those colonies. The pinch comes on surrendering the little reflection of royal splendor which the local magnates have flourished in.

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB.

Opinions Expressed on Topics of Every-Day Interest.

"Partnership in the Family" Paper Next Week.

Kindergartens—Doll-Women—Children's Dresses—The Yearly Miracle—Scrap Basket—Teacups.

THE MAGIC OF LOVE.

"I am sick of the world," he said:
"I am sick of the world and of life;
Of the double-faced hypocrisy,
And the strain of the godless strife.

"I am sick of the fools that succeed;
I am sick of the sages that fail;
Of the pitiless laughter of wealth,
And of poverty's pitiful wail.

"I am sick of the devils that leer
At innocence passing by:
I will bar my door to the world,
I will lay me down and die."

But there came a change as he spoke,
And the mists were burning away;
And the midnight darkness of his despair
Was turned to jocund day.

And the sun burst forth once more,
Till his glories filled the skies,
And the magical power that wrought the change
Was one look in a woman's eyes.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

If I am weak and you are strong,
Why then, why then,
To you the braver deeds belong;
And so, again,
If you have gifts and I have none,
If I have shade and you have sun,
'Tis yours with freer hand to live,
'Tis yours with truer grace to give,
Than I, who, giftless, sunless, stand
With barren life and hand.

'Tis wisdom's law, the perfect code
By love inspired;
Of him on whom much is bestowed
Is much required.
The tuneful throat is bid to sing,
The oak must reign the forest's king,
The rustling stream the wheel must move,
The beaten steel its strength must prove,
'Tis given unto eagle eyes
To face the midday skies.

—Carlotta Perry.

THE PRIZE PAPER.

The decision of the judges on the Home Partnership essays will be announced next week and the paper chosen will be published. We have a score or more of the essays from which to choose and all are so excellent it is no small matter to decide upon their relative merit.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

Perhaps it is not generally known that San Francisco leads the cities of the Union in its kindergarten schools. How this happens to be the case is told in a true story of a good woman (Mrs. Leland Stanford), which a friend of our club came in to lay on our reading table. It recites how she was influenced to give aid to a young lady friend who was soliciting funds to start a free kindergarten in a poor quarter of the city. She was a woman of wealth and leisure, and, like so many others, had thoughtlessly drifted into a way of thinking only of her own family, herself and her social obligations. The young girl's earnest and persistent plea not only moved her to contribute, but interested her sufficiently that she took her young son, her only child, and visited the school she had helped to establish. She says:

"My son Leland went with me. I thought I would not go empty-handed, so I bought candies, fruit and toys for the children. I had not been in that quarter of the city before, and I never imagined there was anything like the misery and squalor I found there. It was a revelation to me. Oh, I had always lived such a selfish life!

"I had lived all my life up to that time entirely for my own pleasure, but the experience of that day and the joy expressed by those little children over the insignificant gifts that I had brought them opened my eyes to a phase of life that I did not realize existed, and I thank God that I have never closed them since.

"My dear boy was so happy that day, and enjoyed so much seeing those poor, scantily-clothed, poverty-pinched babies' delight at their games and exercises. The children were so happy, too, that it made my heart glad. They crowded about me and stroked my gown, and of their own accord thanked me for bringing the 'beautiful things' to them.

"When we came out my boy said, 'Mamma, I think that is the best thing you ever did in your life.'

* * *

"My whole life changed from that hour; my manner of thought changed; my very soul was created anew. But I can never live down those wasted years."

Eight schools have been established by Mrs. Stanford; six in the most unlovely parts of San Francisco, and two in the country. The influence of these schools has become so apparent in the children that the difference is noted when they come into the public schools. Where their coming was a dread it is now a pleasure, owing to the refining influence of the kindergarten on both the children and their parents.

The city schools number about 800 children between the ages of fifteen months and seven years. The dear boy, who always accompanied his mother on her visits to the schools, has been dead a number of years. It is in his memory the great University at Palo Alto has been built, where young men can be educated at the smallest possible expense. Mrs. Stanford calls these kindergarten schools memorial schools also, in memory of her beloved son. The seven thousand dollars she has given them is less than the personal interest and enthusiasm she has shown. One cannot help thinking of the many men and women whose wealth is so great it is almost a burden to them, and, then, of the army of starving ones, mentally and physically, and wish that a little child, or some power as effectual, could lead those others, as Mrs. Stanford was led, to try and "redeem the wasted years."

EVERY ONE TO HIS TASTE.

The sighing of men, in prose and poetry, for simple, doll-like, ignorant women, need not be in vain, it seems to one; there must be plenty of them left in the world. Edwin Arnold shivers lest education shall ruin the charm of the obedient, gentle, little Japanese women, slaves as they are. There's a certain something in their delicious ignorance, self-sacrifice and dependence that knowledge and thought (he is fearful) will take from them, which can hardly be recompensed by their gain.

Here are two verses, getting reprinted in ever so many places, either for the poetry or the sentiment that's in them, or both:

Ah, Chloris, be as simple still
As in the dear old days;
Don't prate of Matter and Free Will,
And Ibsen's nasty plays.
A girl should ne'er, it seems to me,
Have notions so pedantic;
'Twere better far once more to be
Impulsive and romantic.

We'll linger over fans and frills,
Discuss dress bit by bit,
As in days when the worst ills
Were frocks that would not fit.
'Twas frivolous, but I'm content
To hear you talk at random;
For life is not all argument,
And "Quod est demonstrandum."

(Ensign John Hood, U. S. N., in a recent magazine paper on the Women of Samoa concludes:

So, long may they live in their quiet, laughing, happy, lazy, gentle-savage way, and the devil fly away with the money-hungry traders and others who are gradually fomenting discord.

It is right and proper for men to express their admiration for simple, pretty, ignorant dependent women, if their taste so prompts them; but it is not fair to decry and try to bring contempt upon their sisters who are born with Mother Eve's thirst for knowledge and her courage in obtaining it. There's the great trouble: every man with an ideal feels called upon to argue that every woman should by choice or compulsion order the fashion of her life according to his ideas. 'Twould be a monotonous world with all the women in it made to suit the notions of any one man, however wise he might be. As said, the man who wants a simple-minded, ignorant, clinging helpmeet, to amuse him in his idle hours, can certainly find one, and he doesn't need to be fretting about the strong-minded sister, able to take care of herself. Neither need he rail at his brother because the brother doesn't care to play with dolls, but prefers a companion who can delve or climb, side by side, with him. What a burden of soul we carry for our neighbors, so many times, when there is no possible call or need for it.

INVOCATION.

Breathe soft and low, O whispering wind,
above the tangled grasses deep,
Where those who loved me long ago forgot
the world and fell asleep.
No towering shaft, or sculptured urn, or
mausoleum's empty pride,
Tells to the curious passer-by their virtues
or the time they died.

I count the old, familiar names, o'ergrown
with moss and lichen gray,
Where tangled brier and creeping vine across
the crumbling tablets stray.
The summer sky is softly blue; the birds
still sing the sweet, old strain;
But something from the summer time is
gone, that will not come again.

So many voices have been hushed, so many
songs have ceased for aye;
So many hands I used to touch are folded
over hearts of clay.
The noisy world recedes from me; I cease to
hear its praise or blame;
The mossy marbles echo back no hollow
sound of empty fame.

I only know that calm and still they sleep
beyond life's woe and wail,
Beyond the fleet of sailing clouds, beyond
the shadow of the vale.

* * * *

Breathe soft and low, O whispering wind
above the tangled grasses deep,
Where those who loved me long ago forgot
the world and fell asleep.

THE NEW OLD STORY.

The sweet, yearly miracle; can it ever grow old to the human heart, can it ever cease to thrill the pulses with new life and love and hope? Do those who live in a land of perpetual summer know the keen delight, the delicious awakening that comes when the white mantle is folded away and the brown old earth, so full of teeming life, begins to be stirred by millions of tiny germs, eager to get out in the sunshine after their long, deep, restful sleep? What enjoyment to put on woolen coat and rubber boots and tramp out into the woods to see just how the wonder-show is moving on; to find the first white-streaked bud of the Sanguinaria, the pussy willows dear to childish hearts (and ours are the same hearts we had in childhood only the world has coated them a bit with the dust of its cares and responsibilities), the hint of the hepatica and the delicate wind-flower—they are all on the way and it's a joy to bid them good morning almost before they get their eyes open. The human heart continually sighs for change—a changeless change—a recurrence of the familiar things—we wouldn't lose our violets and buttercups out of the meadow grass for the gaudiest new blossom that nature could possibly evolve.

Then the pungent, woodsy smell of the wet earth, with snow patches hidden in sheltered nooks, the last fragment of winter, flung hurriedly to the ground as he thunders away on the March winds, scattering his good-bye in crystal flakes—a reminder—"I go but I return"—how exhilarating it is; the life blood is coursing through the veins of the trees and the tiniest twig thrills with the impulse. Here are the tender fronds of fern and brake, uncurling in the moist air, as an infant stretches its limbs; the tiny crimson sprout of the briar-rose, peeping from the heavy mold and behind it a world of delicate color and honey-sweet fragrance. Isn't it wonderful? Watch it through, from this, its birthday, till the ripe seed falls and the leaves turn brown and dead; then lift hands of supreme faith and adoration to the All-wise Spirit of Good and rejoice that life with its infinite promise is yours, on—on—beyond, into an expanding existence, of which this sweet and beautiful earth is but the play ground and the nursery.

* * *

Nor has the country all the glory of these magnificent opening days. The earliest crocuses and tulips are always seen in the beds in the city lawns; there are robins and bluebirds in the maples in the parks and along the streets. Their song has a different sound to some of us in the open field, but he's the same dear old warbler come to bring good news to the town, and to domesticate himself and his family in our roof tree, and we are thrice thankful. Then the spring show of flowers and fabrics that man has made is bewildering, and satisfying to the artistic eye. The delicate lilacs, pinks, yellows, pearl and blue tints are all repeated in the fine muslins and fleecy wools and crepes that decorate the plate-glass store fronts. And it's a casual bit of enjoyment just to watch the shoppers themselves. Silks for the bride-to-be, wools for the baby-to-be, new carpets for parlor and chamber, new curtains, new damasks for the table—clean, pretty new things. It's a delight just to see them handled and passed about and see others make choice, even if you must indulge sparingly yourself. How much sweetness and pleasure we miss because that insane idea of possession has taken such strong hold of human nature. There was once a man who refused to enjoy a grand sunset because he couldn't buy it and take it away from other people. We are all like him in greater or less degree.

WHY THE BABY CRIES.

Children cry from too much feeding, from starchy food, which they cannot digest nor assimilate, they cry from cold, from tight clothing, from neglect in not changing soiled linen, from thirst, from want of regularity in sleep or in other natural habits.

But oftener from over-feeding, tight bands and want of water.

Children should never be startled, never scolded, nor left with a nurse they don't like. If started aright at birth children give but little trouble.

* * * * *

I do not mean in those senseless families "where baby rules the house;" but with the average competent parent. Children properly managed are a delight, a joy, a constant pleasure, are seldom sick and very little trouble. To have our children right we must begin their education before birth, and then we can have such children as will bless us, brighten our lives, make us better men and women, and cheer and support our declining years, becoming higher and purer (each generation) in their natures.—Health and Humanity.

THE CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows,
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the books of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn
And the first fall of snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children:
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That were ever sung or said,
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

—Longfellow.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Two young women, city bred, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant of San Francisco, named Lowenstein, have demonstrated their ability to "paddle their own canoe," and their independence of man. Two years ago they took up a claim in the state of Washington, between Hadlock and Port Ludlow, four miles from their nearest neighbors. They have built a cabin, in which they have lived for two years, and have cleared and "grubbed" twenty acres of land—San Francisco Call.

Do we hear a piping, somewhere, that these two young women are out of their sphere? Oughtn't there to be an enactment against women taking up claims? Some states have laws prohibiting married women from school-teaching; why not a law prohibiting single women from farming? The attention of woman's self-appointed mentors is called to this matter.

It is related of Dr. Channing when as a little child he had heard the minister appealing to the congregation to save their souls from hell, that he was shocked to hear people talking about the weather and asking each other to dinner as they came out of church, and at length he asked his father whether some provision should not be made against going to hell before arranging for going to dinner. The sensitive child took the sermon seriously.

There is one sanitary evil, a source of great danger to human life and happiness, a standing menace to society, which, however, seems never to have occurred either to our own sanitarians or our law-makers—the dog.—Medical Reporter.

We soothe the child for some withholden pleasure,
Till sweet eyes smile that were so fain to weep;
"To-morrow—only wait until to-morrow—
After you sleep."

So we are soothed with solemn dreams of heaven,
When earthly days no further solace keep;
Hope tells us there shall be a happy morrow—
After we sleep.

It is shocking, in view of the fact that we might all be gentle and patient and decent, if we would, to reflect how few of us are so, simply because we will not.
G. W. C.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has said a multitude of good things, but none better than this: "The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, 'Why wasn't it done the other way?'"

The First Crocus.

One golden flame has cloven
The dingy garden clay,
One golden gleam is woven
Athwart the gloomy day.
And hark! the breeze is bringing
One sudden bird-note, ringing
From far away.

Soon, set in dainty order,
A serried golden line,
All down the garden border
The crocuses will shine.
At last the spring is sighted!
One golden lamp is lighted
To give the sign.

Do the duty that lies nearest thee: the next will already have become plainer.—Carlyle.

No soul can preserve the bloom and delicacy of its existence without lonely musings and silent prayer, and the greatness of this necessity is in proportion to the greatness of the soul.—Canon Farrar.

"Every day is a fresh beginning.
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And in spite of old sorrow and old sinning,
Take heart with the day and begin again."

A novelty in baby wrappers, very pretty, and especially suited to being a gift to a first baby, is a double gown of ping or blue, China or soft taffeta silk, lined throughout with white silk, and having a single thickness of wool wadding, tacked in place by the narrowest of ribbons, tied on the outside in the tiniest of bows, about four inches apart. Anything, softer, warmer, or more "cuddly" for a winter baby, it would be hard to find.

What the Months Bring.

In January we have the lengthening days.
In February, the dripping eaves and St. Valentine.
In March, the snow and sun together and swelling buds.
In April, the young leaves and spring flowers.
In May, the song of the birds.
In June, the sweet, new-mown hay.
In July, the golden grain.
In August, the ripening harvest.
In September, the fruit.
In October, the autumn tints.
In November, the hoar frost on trees and the pure snow.
In December, last, not least, the holidays of Christmas and the bright fireside.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

We prate and worry and scold ourselves about the long dress skirts we choose to snarl about our ankles, and haven't the courage to do anything but go on wearing them. I held a little meeting of congratulation, all by myself, the other day when I read that "street dresses are to be made shorter this spring." But there is another phase of the long dress question that stirs my feelings, and that is the way I have seen some poor little toddlers tormented. It is little short of cruel. I don't see why mothers can't be reasonable and defy senseless styles that somebody makes up, regardless of the comfort of the little ones, and clothe their babies as their own judgment and experience teach them is for the best. Years ago the little skirts were so short they were no protection at all and the spindle legs looked as if the wind might warp or snap them in two. Now the skirts draggle around the feet and ankles, causing tumbles and cries from morning to night. I saw a little one trip and fall six times in going across a lawn and its mother and her company sitting on the garden benches said, "Isn't it cunning to see her?" Poor little pet; at last she held up her skirts with both hands and ran. Then the ladies screamed with laughter. Think of a little one, just learned to walk, and not at all sure on her feet, being obliged to hold up her dress so she can run and play. And because the vain mamma wants to make her children look like Kate Greenaway dolls, they must be hampered and tortured in a way that is bad for both health and temper, and dangerous as well. In the name of humanity and femininity, I protest.
GLADIOLUS.

NO MORE CORSETS.

"The three hundred young ladies of the State Normal school, of Maryland, foreswear corsets and garters as any part of home, street or school dress. This is due to the training they receive in the gymnasium under a teacher, who will not allow pupils to exercise with corsets or garters. She would not hear of any exceptions to her rule. Health waists and elastic stocking supports, fastened to the waist and border of the stockings, were donned obediently by the pupils. That was a year ago. Now the three hundred young ladies have discarded the corset and the garter as any part of the home, school or promenade costume."

Dear Bees: I read this bit of news in a paper that had in it also the account of a young woman who dropped dead on a ball-room floor and the physician said the cause of it was the pressing of her stays against heart and ribs to an extent that made natural action impossible. One thing I believe is certain; if a woman ever learns to dress herself without corsets, nothing will induce her to return to the stiff, ungraceful, uncomfortable things. One good way to reform is to buy the lighter, softer ones, then the waists with stays, the knit corset or something equally pliable—graduate out of the prison, as it were.
MRS. R——.
Toledo.

NO PLACE FOR HIM.

Oh! So willing to work, but what may be found
For the hand of him who is old and gray?
What pittance of toil in labor's full round
To keep him from starving from day unto day?

What door may be open, what station unfilled,
When so many are crying for work and for bread?
What hope for the hand with tremblings unskilled,
And feet all too worn for the younger ones' tread?

What help for the heart-ache, what stay for the soul
When the way is all thorns, and hidden the sun—
When the future hath nought but charity's dole
And the thought, all usefulness here may be done?

When there seemeth "no place" so full is the world—
So full are some hearts with their struggles and cares,
And some are so cold, through such galeties whirled
That neither may know how another one fares?

Oh! so helpless to wrestle all weary and lone,
And meet the long days most helpless and drear—
To feel that earth-pleasures are over and gone,
And life-shadows alone haunt the waning dim year.

O God pity the poor, when childless and old
Who struggle with pov'rty, indiff'rence, distress;
Oh! have pity and gather him home to the fold
Where sweet love may encircle, may comfort and bless.

Toledo, 1892. M.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

India has sent a missionary to England, Miss Soonderbai Powar, a native high-caste Hindoo, who comes to point out the evils of the opium traffic. She wears an Oriental costume, but speaks English fluently. Her oratory is simple and direct, and she excites the sympathy of her hearers.

Miss Jean Ingelow says she does not approve of the women's rights theory, and adds: "We cannot have rights and privileges, and I prefer privileges."

That is your "privilege," dear poetic Jean, but what about the woman who prefers rights to privileges? Many struggling women are denied both privileges and rights.

Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke, who lives in Russell county, Kansas, has a remarkable record as a nurse. During a greater part of the war she was attached to the hospital corps of Sherman's army. At Shiloh, previously, while she was at work with the wounded a surgeon stopped her and said: "Madam, under whose authority are you here?" Never stopping from her labors or looking up from her work she replied: "I have received my authority from the Lord God Almighty. Have you anything that ranks higher than that?"

Diary-keepers are not all dead. Mrs. Susan Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass., who is 94 years of age, has kept a daily journal for 59 years.

If Mistress Susan has been an ordinarily bright woman, such a story must be well worth giving to the world.

There are men who would be willing to go on a mission to China who are not willing to sit down and rock the baby for a half hour.—Ram's Horn.

And there are women who can walk ten miles a day, doing charity work for the heathen who would feel abused if they were obliged to tidy their own bedchamber. Queer crowd we are, taken all in all.

George du Maurier, the society artist of Puck, says that a plaster cast of the Venus de Milo has been his silent companion for 30 years, as an ideal of the woman he loves to create.—Ex.

Most men would prefer a woman with two arms and all of her nose. It is interesting to know his plaster Venus has kept "silent" for 30 years.

The knowledge contained in the following few lines saved dollars to one housekeeper in a single summer:

"You can keep butter and milk fresh a long time in warm weather without ice, wrapping a large porous pot in a wet cloth and inverting it over the butter or milk. The external evaporation cools the interior."

THE LITTLE COURTESIES.

There are thousands of little courtesies that should not be lost sight of in the cruel candor of marriage. The secret of a great social success is to wound no one's self-love. The same secret will go far toward making marriage happy. Many a woman who would consider it an unpardonable rudeness not to listen with an air of interest to what a mere acquaintance is saying, will have no least scruple in showing her husband that his talk wearies her. Of course, the best thing is when talk does not weary—when two people are so unified in taste that whatever interests the one is of equal interest to the other, but this cannot always be the case, even in a happy marriage; and is it not better worth while to take the small trouble of paying courteous attention to the one who depends on you for his daily happiness than even to bestow this courtesy on the acquaintances whom it is a transient pleasure to please?

I wish there were professors of tact, and that it was at least as much a part of a girl's education as music or French. George Eliot, strong-brained, large-hearted woman that she was, possessed this gift of tact in an unexampled degree in her relations with the man whose love and homage were the delight and solace of so many years of her life. I have seen them together, and I have seen her air of delighted interest when he spoke—of anxiety to hear anything to which he called her attention. I have been told by those who possessed the happiness of her intimate acquaintance that she never argued any point directly with Mr. Lewes. If he made some remark with which she disagreed, her gentle voice would take up the thread of talk with that air of gracious deference which so well became her.

"Yes, there is great force in what you say, but don't you think, also"—and then would come her own idea of the subject under discussion, put forward as a question, a suggestion—never with the positiveness of an assertion. And if women only knew it, and men also, to question is, with the average human being, by far a surer method of success than to argue. To argue puts the other side at once upon the defensive. We cling with a certain element of passion to whatever thing is assailed, whether it be our character, our property, or our opinions. If, on the other hand, we are met only by some truth-seeking question, some gentle suggestion of possibilities, we begin to ask questions of ourselves, in our turn, and are very likely open to a change of opinion.—Domestic Monthly.

WORK, THE PANACEA.

You may see continually girls who have never been taught to do a single useful thing thoroughly; who cannot sew, who cannot cook, who cannot cast an account, nor prepare a medicine, whose whole life has been passed either in play or in pride; you will find girls like these, when they are earnest-hearted, cast all their innate passion of religious spirit which was meant by God to support them through the irksomeness of daily toil, into grievous and vain meditation over the meaning of the great Book, of which no syllable was ever yet to be understood but through a deed; all the instinctive wisdom and mercy of their womanhood made vain, and the glory of their pure consciences warped into fruitless agony concerning questions which the laws of common serviceable life would have either solved for them in an instant, or kept out of their way. Give such a girl any true work that will make her active in the dawn and weary at night, with the consciousness that her fellow-creatures have indeed been the better for her day, and the powerless sorrow of her enthusiasm will transform itself into a majesty of radiant and beneficent peace.—Ruskin.

THE LITTLE ONES.

Everybody's baby says "the cutest things." What a dry, dusty, musty old place the world would be without their flower faces and original ideas. A member sends the following:

One summer evening the moon was glorious, grand, and full, and, as sometimes happens under these conditions, the "man in the moon" seemed to have a particularly broad grin on his face. Little four-years-old Elbert, to whom the lunar orb is a great mystery, was told to look and see the "man in the moon." After gazing intently a few moments, he asked in an awe-subdued voice, "Is it God?"

One early autumn evening, the young moon lay, a great golden crescent in the southern sky, and when Elbert's attention was called to it he asked, "Is it a rainbow," and then presently inquired, "has the man in the moon got a lantern?"

Charlie is bright and observing, and like many older people, fond of airing his knowledge. Hearing a tree-toad repeating its shrill warning Charlie wisely remarked "It will rain before morning." When a clear sunrise followed a still and starry night and Charlie was taken to task for his failure to foretell, he replied, "I am not to blame because the tree-toad lied, am I?"

"And now, children," remarked the teacher, in one of the primary schools the other day, "if a family consisting of father and mother and seven children should have a pie for dinner, how much would each one receive?" "An eighth part," answered a bright boy. "But there are nine persons, you must remember." "Yes, but there wouldn't be enough to go around and the mother'd go 'thout any."

Rita was riding one day on a very crooked road, that went winding and dodging up hill and down dale in an eccentric fashion of its own. At last little Rita folded her small hands, with much resignation, saying: "Well, I never did saw such a curly road!"

KITCHEN CONFERENCE

Cake making is, to my mind, one of the most delightful hobbies in which a housewife can indulge; nor are cakes, as many people seem to think, such expensive luxuries that they must only be partaken of upon Sundays or special occasions. There are expensive cakes, to be sure, but there are also many delicate, nice cakes, which are cheap and wholesome enough to be indulged in every day. Let housewives bear this in mind and see that their tea-tables always bear a plate of nice, light cake.

Cream Cake.

This is very easily made, and may be baked in a number of ways.

Take one cup of sugar; break two eggs into a cup, and fill it with sweet cream; add a pinch of salt, two spoonfuls of baking powder and two cupfuls of flour sifted together. Flavor with lemon, and bake in small patty pans. The same recipe may be baked in three deep tins, and put together with jelly, lemon custard, sliced bananas, icing or fig jam; or it may be baked in one cake and iced.

Cookies.

Two cups of sugar, two eggs, two-thirds of a cup of sour milk, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, flavor with nutmeg; add flour enough to roll out, and bake in a quick oven.—Mrs. Blank in Woman's Work.

TIMELY TOPICS.

From official intelligence received by the acting Austro-Hungarian consul, Adolph Rosenthal, in San Francisco, and private letters sent by a resident of Vienna to his brother in that city, it is learned that the Austrian corvette Fasana may soon be expected in that port. She is now off the coast of Chile, where she had orders to remain for 15 days for the purpose of taking in supplies. The interesting circumstances in connection with the Fanasa is that its mission in South America was nothing more nor less than an attempt to find or obtain intelligence of the missing Austrian archduke, whose romantic renunciation of his rank and title because of the emperor's refusal to let him marry one not of royal blood, has been made a familiar story all over the world. The officers of the corvette, it is stated, have been especially charged by the emperor with the finding of John Orth, if he be alive, and the clearing up of the mystery of his end, if he be dead.

Professor Virchow, the great German anatomist, has thrown a bombshell into the camp of Darwinism. In his address at the recent Anthropological congress in Vienna he asserted that the proto man had not yet been discovered, and that we cannot prove the descent of the separate races from one another. "At this moment," he said, "we are able to say that among the peoples of antiquity no single one was any nearer to the apes than we are. At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasi-simian." Facts certainly militate against theory, no matter how ingenious; but the Darwinians will probably retort; "So much the worse for the facts."

Fernleigh L. Montague, the English artist who killed his wife and himself in Washington a few days ago because he could not sell his pictures, had once before a serious experience with death. He ran away to America when a young man to escape the apprenticeship to a barrister to which he had been bound by his father. A short time afterward a body was found floating in the Thames and was buried as his. He did not learn of this fact until 12 years later, when the legacies which should have come to him had been divided among other heirs. He was looked upon by the laws of England as dead, and could not prove his identity in the courts. But it required a pistol shot to make him as dead in America as he had been for a quarter of a century in England.

Don Fontes Pereira de Mello, a Portuguese engineer, has added some useful and new features to submarine navigation by some mechanical appliances which he has added to a boat which he has recently built. His boat is 72 feet long, 11 feet 2 inches in diameter, and has a displacement of 100 tons when submerged. A motor working from accumulators, furnishes power to work two screws and give a speed of six knots an hour. The boat is submerged by introducing water ballast into reservoirs, and by horizontal propellers, its perfect stability under all conditions being insured by a special arrangement. When submerged direct communication is kept up with the outer air by means of a long hose, which admits of 40 cubic meters of air per hour, and allows of the free respiration of natural air. The dome is furnished with an optical tube 16 1-2 feet in diameter, within which a set of mirrors reflect the image of the object to be observed and magnify it before it meets the eye of the observer. The special advantages claimed for the new boat over all others are its absolute stability, even when submerged in a strong current; free respiration, without the necessity for reservoirs of compressed air, and consequent ability to remain under water for lengthened periods; and finally the special optical apparatus which permits of a good lookout being kept when the boat is under water and of distances being accurately measured. The boat is intended solely for coast defense and is armed with torpedoes.

Only chemists can discover the

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by boiling in a tin cup a heaping teaspoonful of the baking powder in one teaspoonful of hot water. The slightest odor of ammonia in the rising steam condemns the powder. Most baking powders contain ammonia, Cleveland's does not, not a particle—but test it, you will find

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Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, prop., 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

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AWNINGS

TENTS! FLAGS! CORDAGE! BELTING!

The M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.
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NEW SPRING STYLES.

What Modistes Are Preparing far the Easter Opening.

Paris Fashions in New York and London.

The Latest Fancies in Cloths—Hints About Hats—Colors for the Season—Buttons and Seams.

Paris sets the fashion for the world, and the various other capitals receive, monthly or weekly, the latest Parisian mode, which is obsequiously copied and immediately transmitted to the smaller cities, towns and villages throughout the entire civilized world; so that the grand city becomes the emporium of fashion for all civilized nations. The ultra-fashionable desire to appear "Frenchy" but the Parisian mode is quite different in London or New York from what it is in Paris itself. The reason for this is obvious. The genius of a nation may sometimes be seen even in what is commonly termed so trivial an affair as the cut of a coat. The principle which is continually kept in view by the leading modistes, who are usually persons of high intelligence and great purity of taste in such matters, is, that a form of a garment, aside from the standard mode, must be adapted to the style of the wearer to have any pretense of beauty. Thus a garment fashioned to be in harmony with a graceful Parisian would appear odd upon the person of a sturdy Londoner. Before being in keeping with the latter it must undergo a process of naturalization. One rarely sees the true Parisian fashion out of the capital, although many of the imitations are equally as pleasing as the original mode.

There is a tendency, in some elegant toilettes, to return to a short waist, but this is only exceptional, and simply evinces a desire for a certain degree of rarity more often sought in evening dresses than in street attire, which already has so many varied styles to choose from.

An odd novelty imported from London for the early spring wear is the sack-coat, an out-side jacket made of smooth cloth or twilled covert coating. The back hangs straight, without being shaped to the figure, the front is double-breasted and the garment generally resembles the box-coats worn by men as driving coats. One or two rows of stitching are along the edges of the whole garment. Large white pearl buttons complete the coat.

Dresses of black net in basket pattern made over shot silk are stylish.

White dotted lawns have designs of fruits and leaves and are effective for summer wear.

All diamonds, except that of an engagement or wedding ring are put aside by those wearing deep mourning.

Silk ribbon fringe is among the the new trimmings for wool or silk dresses. It is inexpensive and very handsome.

A pretty dress can be made of white Henrietta cloth, with chiffon, vest, sleeves and coat frills on which white gros grain ribbon may be set in bow knots.

Among revived fancies are very handsome Roman and Persian silk sashes, also silk blouses made of richly striped silks and satins.

The Directoire will again make its appearance.

Pearl trimming makes pretty garnitures for fancy dresses.

Chiffon is very fashionable and the new patterns are exquisite.

Wide Berthas of heavy guipure are charming on dark velvets.

An odd fancy is that of garnishing silk with cloth. This is an entirely new idea.

Dresses for children should be light and warm in texture and usually bright colored.

Engagement cups and saucers are now given to the girl who has recently become engaged.

Brocaded silks, of a kind much lighter than those seen during the winter, will be popular this spring.

Novel fans in the brightest yellow are shown in satin, silk and in feathers tinted to this much sought hue.

The most appropriate wrap for a young girl is always a jacket, simply made. For spring wear light-weight may be used.

There is no end to the variety of waists in the spring dresses as now shown. Suit your fancy and you will be in style.

Silks are much used for dinner dresses. In fact, silks are reassuming their old time domination. Changeable silks are especially in vogue.

Some novel wedding dresses for this spring are noted, but as usual, less in shape than in trimming. Princesse and coat shapes predominate.

Coat-shaped garments for little girls show parted fronts with square turned-down collars of plaited silk matching the cuffs and vests, which shows in delightful glimpses.

In skirts of which the lower part shows embroidery, braiding, or rows of galloon, the style most liked is that which takes all the fullness to the back, as this design best displays such a garniture, but, in some of the newest street costumes for the spring a greater degree of fullness on the the hips may be remarked, and larger pleats at the back.

With regard to flounces, it may be authoritatively asserted that they will appear upon almost all lace dresses and gowns in lighter fabrics, during the coming season and will be made of chiffon, lace, embroidered net or the material of the dress itself.

Royale silks will be retained for spring wear.

The red, which is variously called "bull's eye," "bull's tongue," etc., and which is simply a dull, deep and effective red is popular in the new bengalines.

Crepe-de-chine will make charming summer dresses.

The broad silk scarfs which are now being worn with wraps and jackets are effective and come in a variety of tints and hues.

All kinds of striped goods will be worn this spring.

Among the effects which will be popular are, green with black, shrimp with black, pale blue with black or dull brown and striped goods having one color.

Buttons are again in vogue and will be largely worn on street costumes.

In the figured silks the gowns will be simply made according to present appearances, the bodice showing either a shirred top with a girdle or corselet, or sloped-off side-pieces moderately long, with the long point of the front of the waist extending down between them.

The skirts are either circular or bell-shaped. The umbrella skirt will also be seen in such dresses.

Very elegant are the styles shown in plastrons, fichues and separate cuff to be slipped over a sleeve plain at the waist and by using these a plain waist may be given a fancy appearance.

Handkerchiefs are much plainer of late, the most novel showing white worked with white.

For the neck metal or silk cord will edge the choker-collar, or a shallow row of feathers will be seen.

The patterns in satteens are less bright than usual but very pretty.

The Charles-the-ninth cape is among the best liked capes now worn.

Jackets are worn very deep and have a profusion of braiding in black on the light colors.

Street costumes for this spring show more use of cloth than of other fabrics, although neither silk or velvet are ignored.

Millinery.

Black satin hats will be worn this spring.

Lacey effects in straw hats will be worn this summer.

The military feather will be used on both hats and toques.

The strings on large hats must be at least two inches wide.

The opened-crowned hats appear in a variety of styles and are very stylish.

The Fanchon hat is chic and is very like that of a Tam O'Shanter in shape.

Lace is seen on the majority of hats, being disposed in rosettes, cascades, frills and other devices.

Very thin tulle veils in pale blue, lavender, pink, pale green and scarlet are worn with light evening bonnets.

The use of yellow, pale blue, light amber and pale green satin ribbon in full bows will look well on these hats.

Shaded velvet ribbon is fancied for the pert little bows that are worn on the front of bonnets and little hats.

For a large hat a large veil is required and it is wisest in buying one to get a full yard to drape about your chapeau.

A jeweled trimming which gives light effects of color, and having tints which harmonize with spring colors, is seen on varied toques.

The heavy veils of crape, or of nun's veiling, may only be worn with the plain, close crepe bonnet, and would be quite out of keeping if worn with any other sort.

Among the novelties in ribbons, one of pale yellow silk has a design of blackberries wrought on it, the berries themselves being formed of sparkling jet beads, while the leaves and brambles are of black silk.

A very simple hat is made of black chip, with a band of yellow straw let into the brim a little above the edge. The brim is broad and fluted at the front and turned up at the back and the "crowned" which is low is massed with trimming.

About Colors for 1892.

From Paris comes the authoritative announcement that the colors for the season of 1892 will be sixty-five in number, and so greatly varied as to color as to run the entire scale of shades. The light shades predominate and savor of a very brilliant season. It is quite certain that black will be only a secondary consideration and will play no important part in the fashionable make-up. While soft grays and tans will be popular, it is quite safe to predict that this will be a green season.

It will, perhaps, be useful to our readers to keep the following table of colors:

Ninkel is the color of our United States five cent piece.

Platine is taken from plantinum and is several shades darker than ninkel.

Ciel is the French for sky and is a very light blue.

Azur is taken from the lapis lazuli and is a blue several shades darker than ciel.

Matelot is the French for sailors and seamen and is the color of the suits worn by men and officers of the navy.

Marine is taken from the sea and is a very dark blue.

Modore in French means a gold color, but in the shade it is a dark-brown.

Turquoise is taken from the stone by that name.

Paon is a blue taken from the peacock and is the original peacock blue.

Cagale is the shade of the grasshopper.

Mauve is a light lavender, found in pansies.

Beige in French means undressed wool, and this describes the color.

Castor is darker than beige.

Bengaline is a pink darker than rose.

Coquelicot is a vivid red like the French poppy.

Pourpe is a dark red like our cardinal.

Grenal is the garnet stone.

Mesange is a bluish gray, the color of a titmouse.

Baltique is an indigo blue.

Marron is a chestnut brown.

Loutre is an otter brown.

Corail is the color of coral.

Magicien is a mixture of coral, pink and green.

Mousse is moss green.

Perse is a light shade of dahlia.

Chardon is the color of a thistle.

Oudine is a very delicate light green, the color of water.

Pompadour is a peculiar green of delicate tint which possesses the quality of appearing as light blue at night.

Eglantine is taken from the wild rose and is a very delicate pink.

Watteau is a watery green of a very intense shade.

Marquise is similar to crushed strawberry and is said to resemble a skyrocket when exploding.

Oural is a pale green of no decided shade, but combines beautifully with pinks and blacks.

Flamand is a rose pink, taken from the flame color.

Ivorie is ivory-white.

Creme is the French cream color and is a shade darker than ivory.

Mais is a corn color and is one of the best yellows given.

Ble d'Or is golden wheat.

Paradis is a light orange and is called paradise color.

Pomme d'Or is the French for golden apple and is an intense orange, several shades darker than paradis.

Muguet is the French for lily of the valley and is the whitish green shade found in these flowers.

Epsom is a beautiful grass green, several shades darker than muguet.

Capillaire is the French for sirup of maidenhair and is the color of the maidenhair fern leaf.

Argent is the French for silver and it is the silver gray, so popular last season.—Jenesse Miller Journal.

LOCKED IN MYSTERY.

An Old Man to Avenge His Daughter's Murder.

For Twenty Long and Weary Years He has been Trying to Solve the Mystery of Her Disappearance.

Shamokin, Pa., March 26.—Robert Sears, of Winfield, was in town to-day, and for the first time revealed the story of his daughter's disappearance nearly twenty years ago. He is seventy years old, and waited long in hopes of hearing from her, but finally despairing, consented to have the police aid in unveiling a possible murder mystery.

His daughter Maze, a handsome blonde, of nineteen, was married in the spring of 1893 to Joseph Reeder, who had been one of the Sears household in Lower Augusta township sixteen years, assisting in work on the farm.

Sears moved in that year from Lower Augusta to Winfield. About the same time Reeder got a good position in the machine shops at Waynesboro, his wife remaining temporarily with her father.

Reeder rented a cosy home in the fall, furnished it and sent for his wife. She left home promising to write as soon as she reached Waynesboro and went to Sunbury, where she visited several days, and one morning took a train for Harrisburg. Friends were at the depot to see her off.

At Fisher's Ferry she was seen in the car by John Reitz, who knew her well. He spoke to her and she said she was going to Waynesboro to her husband.

That was the last the family ever heard of her. Two weeks passed and her husband wrote to Mr. Sears asking what had become of his wife. Word was sent to him that she had started. Reeder went to Sunbury, but failed to discover any trace of her after she had spoken to Reitz at the ferry.

Days grew to weeks, months and years, but no word of her was received. Reeder finally obtained a divorce and married again.

There was no intimation that Maze intened to leave her husband, and almost all the Sears family think she was murdered. The old father says he wants to live to bring the supposed assassins to justice.

THE GRIP

Leaves its victims very weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired and to expel all poison from the blood.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

First of the Series of Sermons Being Delivered

By Rev. J. H. Bethards at Broadway M. E. Church,

In Which the Reverend Gentleman Gives Reasons for the Faith That is in Him in His Usual Terse Manner.

Rev. J. H. Bethards is delivering a series of sermons Sunday evenings on "What I Believe and Why I Believe It," at the Broadway M. E. church, of which charge he is the pastor. The Bee gives his first discourse, and will print the others as given.

Texts—Psa. xiv: 1 and Gen. i: 1.

In this series of sermons on "What I Believe and Why I Believe It," I shall endeavor to express myself clearly and give a reason for the hope that is in me. This demand is made upon the pulpit, and I shall not shrink from the task. "I believe in God, the Father, Almighty, maker of heaven and earth." I believe in him as a personality whose omnific fiat created this universe from naught, and that he now upholds all things by the word of his power. David says, "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

This he wrote in a time of practical atheism or in memory of the sad hour, when, as a fugitive king, he wandered over the hills of Gilead, while his enemies cast stones at him and then mocked him saying, "Where is thy God?"

He saw the black tempest, the triumph of the wicked and heard the groans of the oppressed, but above him even the heavens declaring the glory of God and the firmament showing his handiwork. Behind the visible universe reason and judgment told him, there must be an intelligent first cause, and so profound was his conviction that in one of the darkest hours of his life he sang, "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

Moses rose even to sublimer heights, and spoke as if moved by the Great Supreme, and said: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Dr. Galen thought, when explaining the anatomy of the human hand, that he was glorifying God. He was glorifying its maker. If that maker was chance, then he was glorifying chance. If the builder was evolution, then he was glorifying evolution. We tink no unclouded mind could say that chance was the creator of the human hand, and that it was evolved from some remote primordial cell, which like Noah's ark, contained in germinal embryo all kinds of insects, reptiles, birds and beasts, as well as man, is equally absurd and unthinkable. Look at this theory.

Far back in the infinite ages, we find a cell. When first discovered it is motionless but when numberless ages have rolled away, a jelly-like mollusk is born. By and by a shivering sense of danger comes over it and a crust grows over its back and it dies. Its offspring in after ages gets hungry. It wants a mouth and dies with a slight pucker on one part of its body. The third generation of mollusk's dies with a little more of a pucker, and at last a mouth appears. Then indigestion troubles this creature and a stomach appears, and on goes the evolution until a fish appears. But one day the sporting trout has an instinct for the dry land and it leaps ashore and legs and hands and tail are born to adapt this higher creature to its new surroundings and the first monkey scales the tree. But one day a tribe of monkeys wanders beyond the forest into an open prairie and an agricultural instinct seizes them and gradually their tails drop off, their bodies undergo radical changes, born of this new impulse, the brain expands, the tongue is loosed, instinct invests itself with reason and the whole tribe of monkeys becomes a colony of men and women. Such a theory of the origin of man is absurd, and yet just this is the theory of evolution. We dismiss it as absurd and believe that Dr. Galen in giving the anatomy of the human hand was glorifying God.

We can see ourselves, study the world of living creatures all about us, and gaze into the speaking heavens, while the complete adaptation of every part to the whole gives indubitable evidence of a design, and yet some say, "There is no God."

I question the existence of an absolute atheist, one who never questions the soundness of his own theory. There are atheists without a doubt, but an absolute one I never knew. Prince Napoleon wished to be in favor with the liberals, and invited to his home seven noted free-thinkers. After much talk one proposed to test the opinion of those present by a vote on the question, "Is there a God?" When the votes were counted there were six noes and one blank.

In 1863 some noted infidels in New York affirmed that "so long as man believes in God he is not free," while one in our own day has said, "The greatest creation of man is a God."

The absurdity and blasphemy of these propositions are their own refutation, but there are honest doubters. In this matter I crossed the Rubicon myself, and I know that I was an honest doubter. I had self, nature, the Bible and universal design, but I could not get an intelligent grasp on eternal self-existence. All nature was before me. Creation uttered her voice, and the sublimity of the architecture of the physical universe I could not question. I could see that every created thing was adapted to its environment, and each part was adapted to the whole.

The fish swam in its native element, and the bird was equally at home in the elements above. Light matched the eye, and vision was the unmistakable end in view, while light, heat, seed-time, the early and the latter rain and the fruitful soil matched the living germ and insured a golden harvest to feed both man and beast.

I knew that the Bible was a winnowed book, more than fifteen hundred years in being composed, yet one and winnowed. It recorded sin, but denounced it, and then enjoined that which would usher in the righteousness of heaven. Its teachings were as completely adapted to the weal of man as the light was to the eye. With Paley, I could gaze on a watch and know that the mechanism before me was full of design. It had a maker. It did not grow. Behind it was a thinker, and that thinker was man. So, too, I could see that behind all creation there must be a thinker, and that thinker must be God, but I could not fathom eternal self-existence; and the question would come, "Who made God?"

I never knew what it was not to pray. I was taught to pray, and yet I stood on this awful verge, in utter bewilderment, peering into the unseen. I was tossed upon the dark, billowy and yeasting sea of doubt. Even when blessed in prayer, a fearful voice, as of one speaking to me, said: "You think you have received an answer to your prayer, but you have not. That which seemed to come from heaven was only the reflex action of your own thought quickening your own emotions just as rapid motion will warm a partially frozen limb. There is no God, and your prayer has not risen higher than your head." My mother's teachings held me, and in that fearful moment I cried, "O God if there be a God, lead me into the light." I hungered to know the truth, and to find an intelligent footing for my faith that would quiet forever the tempest in my soul.

It came. One night after the clock struck twelve I was sitting on my father's doorstep pondering the great question that then agitated my very soul. I retired to rest, but sleep did not come. The clock struck two. I was alone with God, and the cry of my soul still was, "O God, if there be a God, lead me into the light," when, sudden as a flash, this solution forever settled the question and I fell asleep: "Something must have always existed, for if there was ever a time when absolutely nothing existed, then out of the bosom of nonentity, or absolute nothingness, came all that we now see and behold. But that something should come from nothing is unthinkable. I do not comprehend eternal self-existence now any more than I did before, but I am compelled by the very trend and force of thought to accept eternal self-existence as a fact, or to believe that absolute nonentity created both mind and matter, which is unthinkable.

Since I crossed this Rubicon all alone, Rev. Joseph Cook, treating this same problem, has said: "Do not suppose that I am here to dodge this difficulty, although occasionally, it may be, that some of our theological teachers have evaded it. I have heard that Lyman Beecher was once approached by his students with the question how they should answer skeptics who told them that the argument from design proved too much. "They say to us," the students told their teacher, "that there may be twenty gods, for every design must have a designer, and every designer a designer and so on." Now, Lyman Beecher did not know how to answer that difficulty, or at least he did not give the scientific answer; but he was quick in thought and said to the students, "These men say there are twenty gods?" "Yes." "Well, you tell them that if there is one God it will go hard with them, and if there are twenty, it will go harder yet."

But the answer to be made is that we cannot have a dependent existence without an independent or self-existent being to depend on. All existence, to put the argument in sylogistic form, is either dependent or independent. You are sure of that? Yes. Well, if there is a dependent existence there must be an independent, for there cannot be dependence without something to depend upon; and an infinite series of links receding forever is an effect without a cause. Your axiom that every change must have an adequate cause is denied by the theory of an infinite series. You carry up your chain, link after link, and there is nothing to hang the last link upon.

1. All posible existence is either dependent or independent.
2. If there is dependent existence there must be independent existence, for there cannot be dependence without dependence on something; an endless chain without a point of support is an effect without a cause; dependence without independence is a contradiction in terms.
3. I am a dependent existence.
4. Therefore there is an independent existence.

But independent existence is self-existence.

1. All possible existence is either self-existent or not self-existent.
2. If there is being which is not self-existent, the principle that every change must have an adequate cause requires that there should exist a being that is self-existent.
3. I am a being that is not self-existent.
4. Therefore there is a being that is self-existent.

So too with exact loyalty to self-evident truth, we may say:

1. All possible persons are either self-existent or not self-existent.
2. If there exist a person that is not self-existent, there must be a person that is self-existent.
3. I am a person not self-existent.
4. Therefore there is a person that is self-existent. That is He.

Thus by the inevitable logic of self-evident truths we ascend to the great first cause and back of all dependence, we touch the personality of the Infinite One.

Again, we know that two things exist—mind and matter, and it has been a question which is eternal. The school boy, conscious of his superiority, would say mind is eternal. Mind controls matter and is superior to all it builds. Dr. Tanner at will starves his body, and, after a 40-days' fast, taps a water melon at will, but with pleasure, and proves the superiority of mind and its mastery.

Again, the great energies of nature work no designs and leave no marks of intelligence. All are but blind forces, and from these you can never evolve a designing mind. You cannot evolve what is not involved. Vesuvius, the lightning's flash and the earthquake's shock work no design, but mind does. Design is an effect of mind and not of matter and blind force. This we know. The clod has not the power of self-motion, neither has the earth. Mind has the power of self-movement, and the boy may toss his ball in the air, but it can never ascend of itself. So the planets do not move of themselves. Mind moves them, and that mind is God. I am mind, but I did not create myself and am dependent, and on the principle that no effect can be greater than the cause, there must be an independent mind who is the author of my mind, and that mind is God.

I LOVE YOU.

A Christmas under Spanish skies!
A day of languor, love and dreams,
That all my soul beautifies
With sweetest ecstacy's extremes!
What magic charms have conjured up
Such fantasies of deep delight?
I drain a Spanish Circe's cup,
And thrill to read in eyes of night;
"I love you, and I love but you.
I love your hair, your eyes, your mouth,
I love you as the flower its dew,
I love as lotus loves the South!"

A villa in a verdant vale,
Blue peaks somnolent in the sun,
A bower of blooms, afar a sail,
The white waves breaking, one by one,
I lounge at ease with cigarette,
My lady's face is very near,
And oft these words I'll ne'er forget
Are breathed with passion in my ear:
"I love you as the stars love night,
I burn with life but in your arms,
I love you as the sun its light,
You are my world and all its charms!"

The music of a mandolin
Blows faintly from a distant tower
A melody that softens sin,
And sanctifies its bridal bower:
Beyond, a white bird sinks and dips,
And wheels above the sun-kissed sea—
I follow not, but list to lips
That whisper love alone to me:
"I love you as the night its pall,
I love you as the North its frost,
You are my hope, my soul, my all,
Without you all my life were lost!"

O happy day in sunny Spain!
O blissful hours so swiftly spent!
Alas! when shall I know again
Such luxury of sweet content?
And sweeter than the lotus blooms,
And sweeter than the jasmine's breath,
Far sweetest of the South's perfumes
My lady's lip that whispereth:
"I love you as the bloom its blush
I love you as the sky its blue,
I love you as the dawn its flush,
I love you, and I love but you!"

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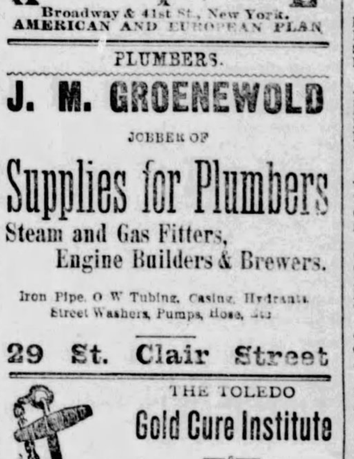

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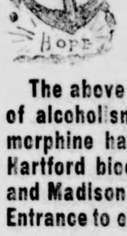

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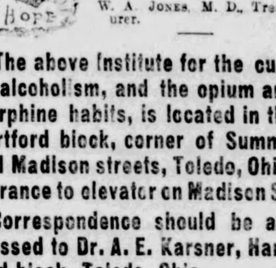

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FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York	†9:40 a m	†7:20 a m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	†9:40 a m	†7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	†9:40 a m	†7:20 a m
Phila & New York..	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Phila. & New York..	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'h.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Norwalk Division—East.		
Bos. and Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	*5:05 p m
Bos. and Chi. special.	*7:35 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*3:00 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:10 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:30 p m	3:40 p m
Sandusky Division—East.		
Bos. and N. Y. Spe..		5:00 p m
N. Y. and Chi. lim..	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. and N. Y. Ex..	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buff and Chi. Accom.	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:50 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Bos. and Chi. Spe...		*7:40 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. & Bos. Special..	4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim...	11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail....		*3:10 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom..	4:45 p m	10:05 a m
Kendallville Accom...	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:40 a m	7:37 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:20 p m	4:05 p m
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.		
Union Depot.		
Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express....	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex..	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex..	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. EX..	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex..	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.
Union Depot.

Pacific Express.....	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express.	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express....	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.....	8:00 a m	4:45 p m
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:10 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Bos. Ex....	*10:05 a m	*7:45 a m
New York Express...	*11:20 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express.....	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.		
Depot, Cherry Street.		
Wheeling & Steub. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Wash'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex..	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight.....	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

*Daily.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.		
Chicago & Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express.....	8:35 p m	7:35 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.		
Cadillac Mail.....	10:20 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express.....	12:55 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom...	8:55 a m	10:20 a m

Trains leaving Toledo 5:45 a. m. and 2:40 p. m. and trains arriving at Toledo 12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m. have Through Free Chair Cars between Toledo and Saginaw and Bay City.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.
Union Depot.

St. Louis Day Ex....	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex..	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.....	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO.		
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A Pleasant Hour with Author and Translator.

A Good English Story from the MacMillans—First Volume of a New Series by Imbert de Saint-Amand—The Life of Spurgeon.

Denzil Quarrier is a new novel by the English story-writer, George Gissing, published by Macmillan & Co. It is a story of English domestic life with love and politics deftly blended in its weaving and having a little flavor of "woman's rights," or, rather, woman's political influence, as it is acknowledged in Great Britain, aside from the question of franchise. It is difficult for the reader to find a place to put the book down, once he becomes interested. The story opens with dainty, lovable Lilian, in an unpretentious and artistic home in a quiet suburb of London. She is a beloved wife, in name and deed, but without ceremony or acknowledgment, because of an unlucky former marriage with a villainous fellow who was arrested for forgery at the church door on their marriage morning. English law doesn't absolve a wife from her marital vows because the man of her choice is sentenced to a term of years at penal servitude. So at length, Lilian cast her lot with a worthy man, in defiance of the law and was quite happy in her seclusion with only his love and what attention he could give her without exciting comment. They were watching events and hoping the fates would help them out of their trouble and enable them to set themselves right before the world. In a moment of confidential trustfulness, Quarrier told his secret to a friend whom he was anxious to have see the pretty nest with its caged bird—all of which was wholly and forever his own. Quarrier grew into great popularity in an outlying district which had the village of Polterham for its center, and was prevailed upon to make a stand for the House of Commons. His eloquence brought him great local fame. Quarrier was a Radical, "the friend of the workingman," inclined to universal suffrage, and liberal views upon all debated questions. He became very ambitious, and just how to arrange his domestic matters was a great worry. He concluded to take Lilian with him to Paris (you notice in all English stories when there is spice of romantic and questionable character to be mixed in, Paris is always the place to which the performers betake themselves; perhaps it is true to life)—he took Lilian to Paris with him and in brief space of time sent home to his family, gentle and well-bred people, news of his marriage with a governess and teacher in an aristocratic family and that he would soon return to London with his bride, which he did. They set up a fine establishment in Polterham to be in the midst of the canvass. Lilian became the most popular lady in all the country roundabout. The house-to-house canvass that women make for their husbands or for friends who are candidates is graphically pictured. Lilian surprised and delighted Quarrier with her development into a charming and persuasive womanly politician. She made friends for him at every turn.

In the meantime the sentence of the criminal expired, and he walked forth from prison, not particularly anxious to find his wife of an hour, as he had no means of support for himself or her. But the friend whom Quarrier had trusted with his secret was jealous of him politically and so hunted up the recreant husband and made it a money object for him to slay Quarrier the eve before the election by appearing at Polterham and, in company with a magistrate, claim Mrs. Quarrier as his wife.

To divulge the denouement would be to spoil the story for other readers. The book closes with Denzil's remark: "Now I understand the necessity for social law." The characters of Quarrier and Lilian are so well drawn, the reader forgives them their transgression, and hopes for their ultimate victory and happiness. It is a thoroughly readable story and leaves a good impression. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull. $1.

In Imbert de Saint-Amand, the women of French history have an able and eloquent historian. The Bee has reviewed ten volumes of his "Famous Women of the French Court"—three volumes on Marie Antoinette, three on the Empress Josephine and four on the Empress Marie Louise. The eleventh volume (the first of the Period of the Restoration), is placed before the reader: "The Youth of the Duchess of Angouleme," translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin.

In his introduction, Saint-Amand replies to the possible criticism that he attaches an exaggerated importance to women by saying, in his opinion, "they have been too often neglected in history."

The period of the restoration might inspire the artist or poet as well as the historian. The present volume opens with the departure of Marie Antoinette from the Prison of the Temple to the Conciergerie, leaving the Duchess de Angouleme, her daughter, a captive within its walls. Through successive captivities, exiles, victories, rejoicings and misfortunes, the noble Princess is carried by the narrative, till her death, at the age of 72 years, still an exile. The story is more fascinating than a romance from the first chapter to the last. The life of the Duchess of Angouleme shines with a saintly illumination, athwart the dark days of the stormy period of her existence. When one has read these volumes of Saint Amand, one is better informed in French history than has ever been possible before. They are treasures of information for the library shelf in the most attractive form. Published by the Scribners; $1.25 a volume. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

"Vain Fortune" is the title of a new novel by George Moore, author of "Impressions and Opinions," "A Drama in Muslin," etc. The plot is very simple, and the dialogue commonplace in many instances. If one didn't know, one would say it was an author's first book and showed pardonable crudities. Interest in the characters is sufficient to carry the reader to the tragic ending. Published by the Scribners; sold in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

"My Lady's Dressing Room," from the French of Baronne Staffe, with introductions and additions by Harriet Hubbard Ayer, is published by Cassell & Co., New York. The book was written for French women, but is adapted for American women by Mrs. Ayer (whose very handsome portrait adorns the tite page). The name induces thoughts of advertisement of toilet articles, and advice as to the use of "Recamier Cream" is scattered through its pages. There are a good many excellent recipes, and bits of advice, and some very whimsical fancies. The book is as dainty and tasteful in appearance, as its title indicates; $1.50. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

The Life of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, by G. Holden Pike (of London), with introduction by W. C. Wilkinson, D. D., and concluding chapters by James C. Fernald, is published by Funk, Wagnalls & Co., New York. The preface by Mr. Wilkinson furnishes a brief, general review of the genius, character and career of the preacher, author and philanthropist. The data from which to write a life of Spurgeon is copious and attainable. His life was as an open book and his utterances, contained in more than 2,000 printed sermons portray the man's life and character, his earnestness and industry. His portrait shows the full face and stout habit of the typical Englishman. The story of his early days, personal reminiscences, anecdotes, letters, etc, possess a living interest for every student of men and their accomplishments.

Mr. Spurgeon's "John Ploughman's Tales" has reached a sale of 320,000 copies, and its sequel, published years later, has reached 100,000 copies. But it was his power in the pulpit that will keep the great preacher most vividly and lovingly in mind, so long as men live who heard his voice in the thronged tabernacle in great London. In the Sword and Trowel, his monthly magazine, were to be found gems of thought that appealed to the class which it was his glory and desire to reach and move. The charities of Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon were many, active and untiring. The concluding chapters, which include accounts of his last days, sickness, death and funeral, are prepared in a gentle and sympathetic spirit. The work is one of lasting value. Price $1. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

BREAKFAST IN A COLLEGE TOWN

Politics at the Professor's Table with the Steak Getting Cold.

In a delightfully hilly country, it matters not whether in Germany or America, is situated a little village. Were it not for education this village were no better than its fellows nestled among the surrounding hills. But once there dwelt here a wise man. Education had done much for him, it made him not a conceited storehouse of knowledge, whose keys had been selfishly hidden, but a kind-hearted beneficiary. He was thankful for his knowledge, and that others might reap the benefits therefrom built a college in this village. After this the village was called a "College Town" and put down in history as a noted place. So is greatness gained, and joy brought, by the turning of a hand, or the carrying out of the single idea of a noble mind. But this is not an age for moralizing. Men are active; minds must have material easily mastered, quickly digested. So let us go on to the story. To this college came students from many lands, but 'tis not of them, the college or the country, that I write, but of a "breakfast table."

I was so fortunate as to visit a friend who attends the college and it will be of her particular table that I tell. I confess that I was not devoid of curiosity as we entered the breakfast-room, and took our places at the long table. I was curious to know the characteristics of my fellow breakfasters. But as strange surroundings beget curiosity, so also do they satisfy it. The table was spread with snowy linen; the glass and silver possessed the true lustre, dear to the heart of a good housewife. At the left of my friend sat our host, Mr. S——. Would that my descriptive powers were able to bring before you this genial man. He was of medium height; his well-formed shoulders supported a head whose bright eyes were to me a powerful lens, bringing plainly to view an uncommonly jovial, sunny disposition. It was a Sunday morning, and business cares were laid aside, also the coat worn in the daily strife with men. In their place were a mischievous smile and a breakfast jacket of a light brown stuff, bound with a braid whose winding pattern suggested the struggles of a searching soul.

Good-natured discussion was the forte of Mr. S—— and on this particular day politics was the chosen topic. Some one had said that "good men, such as Washington, Adams, Lincoln, and others (long since dead) were not elected to important offices at the present day, because they were not to be found;" in short, did not exist.

The opposition was ably upheld by Mr. H—, a self-made and well-made man who fluently set forth the fact that "the statesmen of the present day excelled those of former times because of the superiority of their surroundings, the strides made in education and the expansion of ideas long cherished." He also mentioned many other signs of progress which mark the present century. Not so thought Mr. S—— and with carving-fork poised in mid-air he strove to show that one man could not represent the whole party faithfully. In his endeavor to prove this he wandered far from the subject until called back by Mr. W—. "Mr. S—," said Mr. W—, "your reasoning does not uphold your conclusion." "Uphold it! my dear sir, certainly it upholds it!" exclaimed Mr. S—, emphasizing his remark by again waving frantically aloft the carving-fork. Mr. W— was the professor of German who sat diagonally opposite me at this festal board. You had but to hear his voice to pronounce him cultured. It was a clear, well-moderated voice, possessing the distinct German accent, so charming to American ears. All his belongings seemed in close sympathy with him, noticeably his glasses, which were so overcome whenever Mr. W— laughed that they deserted his eyes completely and fell into his lap.

Among the company was Mr. H—, professor of history, whom some one had credited with the discovery of the angle-worm's nerve of taste. His blue eyes were intently fixed on space, methinks he glanced in imagination o'er the pages of ancient love, or fancied himself, clad in a toga, walking arm in arm with Caesar, exclaiming with Mark Antony, "Friends, Romans, countrymen." Another was Mr. L—, who was putting forth his best efforts in a vain endeavor to deduce truths from the subject in hand.

'Tis doubtful if any theme, other than politics, would have absorbed so completely, the attention of Mr. S— as to make him forget that the breakfast was getting cold; and it is perhaps within the range of possibilities that we could scarcely have told (judging by the time at which we would have partaken of the meal), whether it was breakfast or dinner, had it not been for our hostess.

"Mr. S—," said she, "Mr. S—, we are all waiting to be served." Then, and not until then, did this able politician see that we had waited through "the heat of the campaign" trying to realize that patience might be cultivated by hungry people.

Mr. S—, having been brought by the timely admonition of his wife to a realizing sense of the situation, proceeded at once to serve the guests. The breakfast was good, and eaten with appetites whetted by the long delay.

It will be many a day before I forget my visit to, and first breakfast in a college town, or the companions of that breakfast. F. F.

AN OLD PLAYED-OUT SONG.

It's the curiousest thing in creation,
Whenever I hear that old song,
Do They Miss Me at Home? I'm so bothered,
My life seems as short as it's long!
For ev'rything 'pears like adzackly
It 'peared in the years past and gone,
When I started out sparkin' at twenty,
An' had my first neckarcher on.

Though I'm wrinkelder, older and grayer
Right now than my parents was then,
You strike up that song, Do They Miss Me,
And I'm jest a youngster again!
I'm a-standin' back thare in the furries
A-wishin' for evening to come,
And a-whisperin' over and over
Them words, Do They Miss Me at Home?

You see, Mary Ellen she sung it
The first time I heerd it; and so,
As she was my very first sweetheart,
It reminds me of her, don't you know—
How her face ust to look in the twilight,
As I tuck her to Spellin'; and she
Kep a-hummin' that song tel I ast her,
Pint-blank, ef she ever missed me?

I can shet my eyes now, as you sing it,
And hear her low answerin' words;
And then the glad chirp of the crickets,
As clear as the twitter of birds;
And the dust in the road is like velvet,
And the ragweed and fennel and grass
Is as sweet as the scent of the lilies
Of Eden of old, as we pass.

Do They Miss Me at Home? Sing it lower—
And softer—and sweet as the breeze
That powdered our pathway with the snowy
White bloom of the old locus' trees.
Let the whipperwills help you sing to it,
And the echoes 'way over the hill,
Tel the moon boolges out in a chorus
Of stars, and our voices is still.

But oh! "They's a chord in the music
That missed when her voice is away!"
Though I listen from midnight tel morning,
And dawn tel the dusk of the day!
And I grope through the dark, lookin' up'ards
And on through the heavenly dome,
With my longin' soul singin' and sobbin'
The words, Do They Miss Me at Home?
—James Whitcomb Riley.

JUST BE GLAD.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have you know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again,
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour,
We have known,
When the tears fell with the shower,
All alone—
Were not shine and shower blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With his own.

For, we know, not every morrow
Can be sad:
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Walker Palmydays Bows to Toledoans.

Opera and Comedy Will Reign Next Week.

A Word About Toledo Actresses and Theatrical Affairs Here and Hereabouts—The Property Box.

Marie Decca is a Buckeye girl—or rather was before her successes abroad to some extent alienated her from the atmosphere of Buckeyeism and moulded her over into something of a Parisian. In the old days she was only Mary Johnston, but plain Mary has been buried behind the nom de theater that commences this paragraph.

Marie has taken her stand with the leading sopranos of the day and has been called the American Jennie Lind.

I met her on a recent trip across the water. She was returning from an European tour under the management of Col. Mapelson. She had been studying in Paris, too, under Mme. Marchesi, and it was there that she acquired that air of Bohemianism and reckless abandon that buried the aforesaid Buckeye traits and made itself manifest in the following incident:

As is the custom on ocean steamers a concert was given one evening for the benefit of the Sailors' Orphans' home. All the talent on the Inman liner, the City of Chicago, was called upon and a very respectable program was arranged. A chorus was organized in which Marie, myself and others were enlisted. We were to sing the Star Spangled Banner as an opening number to please the Americans on board, and God Save the Queen for the benefit of the Englishmen, as a grand finale.

The concert was given in the big dining room. All the passengers were assembled at 50 cents a head; we singers were gathered around the piano; the accompanist played a short introduction; we took a good breath and sailed in on the first named air—at least we sailed until Marie Decca commenced to get in her work on the high notes, then one by one we other choristers dropped out. Our voices didn't, somehow or other, just blend with hers—the chorus wasn't in it—as the boys say. At last the brilliant songtress was singing all alone and singing grandly, too. The piece had been pitched high, a good deal too high for us amateurs; in fact, it was rather high for M'lle Decca herself and she was mad at the wholesale desertion, but she had to keep on, and keep on she did, getting madder and madder all the time. Finally, when the last note had been struck, she turned sharply on the guilty choristers, kicked up her skirts and exclaimed:

"You dirty, stinking wretches—you can just bet your life you'll sing God Save the Queen alone."

We didn't, however, for Marie cooled down and finally consented to lead us, after all, although I'm sure we didn't deserve her assistance after the manner in which we had forsaken her in a time of need.

Speaking of Marie Decca reminds me of the manner in which she decided on her nom de theater. After she went to Paris, Col. Mapelson, who engaged her, thought it necessary that she have a stage name. Ohio was suggested, as it was the name of her native state, but it seemed to her too much like imitating Nevada, who was very popular. At that time she received word that her old teacher, Professor Everest, of Philadelphia, had died. He had written the first song ever dedicated to her. She happened to have a copy with her. Mary got out the old song and in humming it over noticed that the first five notes were d, e, c, c, a. It struck her as a good name and she immediately adopted it. Her given name, Mary, was easily changed to Marie, and there you are.

You will remember Rosabel Morrison, a bright little lady who recently played a week's engagement at the People's in the Danger Signal. She is the daughter of Lewis Morrison, of Foust fame, and her first appearance was made only a year or so ago as Margaret in her father's company.

Mr. Morrison, speaking to me shortly after his daughter's debut, said:

"Do you know I was in something of a fix at the beginning of the season to find a person suitable for the character of Margaret. I had an idea of how I wanted the part played, but couldn't find any one to suit me. Finally I received a letter from my daughter which reminded me that she was just about to graduate from the convent, where she had been receiving her education. She knew nothing of the stage, as I had intended she should not, but in her I saw my ideal Margaret, simple, innocent, unaffected.

"My enthusiasm overcame my prejudices and I wrote asking her how she would like to try the part. She had seen but little of the theater but it was natural that she should take to it readily, so she answered that she would come on just as soon as the graduating exercises were over.

"She did so and her first performance of Margaret has seldom been excelled—it was real. She was just sweet, simple Margaret herself." Next season Miss Morrison will again appear with her father.

Just such another girl is Kate Chesley, who appeared here with her father, Max Fehrman, in Uncle Isaac at the beginning of the season. I was doing newspaper work in central New York and had occasion to report the annual exercises of the pupils of the convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome, in that state. They used to put on a little play at the close of the program and Kittie Hofman, for that was her real name, used to take the leading parts. She was by far the most clever of the participants and loved to take the parts, but no one of her friends ever dreamed that the little lady, whose only idea of the theater was the row of kerosene lamps that posed as the footlights on the impromptu convent stage would ever bud out into a real actress. Well, before she graduated her mother, a widow lady, married Max Fehrman and he wanted Kittie to go with him and she did and, by the way, her first appearance on the professional stage was made in Toledo and it was the first time I had seen her since the convent performance.

I was talking with an old school actor, Nick Forrester, a short time before his death, which occurred the fore part of this month, and he was telling me about the early drama in Ohio.

"All who have witnessed a performance of The Lights o' London," he said, "will remember well the celebrated Jarvis family and the manner in which they traveled about the country in a gypsy-like vehicle, stopping here and there to give their unexcelled interpretations of the tragic and comedy creations of the day. It was in this very same manner that the drama was presented in the early days of Ohio. Among the pioneers in the state was the Drake family. They were English people and brought the customs of old England with them, traveling and sleeping in their covered wagon in much the same manner as did the Jarvis family of fiction. The elder Drake was a Christian gentleman. He said grace before meals, conducted family prayers and lived a life that thespians of to-day would do well to pattern after. On the top of the family's covered wagon was carried a limited wardrobe, which they changed about to meet the exigences of the dramas of the time. They presented such plays as Macbeth, Damon and Pythias, Love's Sacrifice, and The Wife—not, however, the piece by that name being played at the present time. The Drakes finally drifted further west and broke the histrionic ice and, like the proverbial early bird, caught the monetary worm, filling their coffers accordingly. Their fame did not perish with them, as to-day they are designated in the dramatic profession as the pioneers of the drama on the Mississippi river.

Poor Nick Forrester has also responded to his last curtain call. He was a conscientious, hard-working actor all his life and was well known by the older theater-goers hereabouts.

WALKER PALMY DAYS.

A WEEK OF OPERA.

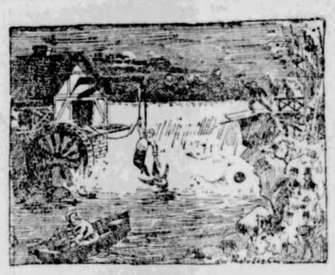
The Wilburs will hold forth at Wheeler's next week with six evenings and five matinees of opera. The soloists who will appear in this engagement are Miss Susie Kirwin, Miss Dorothy Morton, Miss Lizzie Gonzalez, J. E. Conly, W. H. Kohnly, E. A. Clark, H. W. TreDenick, Emet Drew and G. C. Fisher.

Monday evening Dorothy will be presented. Tuesday matinee and evening, Fanchette; Wednesday matinee and evening, Falka; Thursday matinee and evening, Black Hussar; Friday matinee and evening, Beggar Student; Saturday matinee, Dorothy; Saturday evening, Grand Duchess.

Popular prices will prevail. The Wilburs have always been favorites in Toledo, and they will no doubt sing to packed houses. The operas selected for this engagement are replete with good music and the company is made up of talent that will handle it in good style. The matinees will doubtless be very popular with the ladies and children.

AT THE PEOPLE'S.

What is said to be one of the funniest, wittiest and brightest of Irish comedies, Cruiskeen Lawn, will be put on next week at the People's with the well-known



The Mill Scene.

actor, Dan McCarthy, heading the cast. The comedy is replete with good music, catchy songs, clever dances and will be staged in a first-class manner. The company carries its own scenery and some of the sets and effects are said to be very realistic, especially the mill scene.

MISS SELMA HERMANN.

Miss Selma Hermann, of this city, has signed with the Paul Kauvar company for next season. She has been playing a few times with the company of late. The manager saw her for the first time in the part of Nannette at Pittsburg last week, and was much pleased with her work.

FALK MEETS MISS OESTERMAN.

Miss Carry Oesterman, of this city, who made her debut this season with Hands Across the Sea, has been caught by Falk, the celebrated theatrical photographer, of New York. He was so pleased with her that he took one picture for himself which he has had copyrighted.

THE PROPERTY BOX.

The Fairies' Well company closed its season at Detroit last week.

Olia Bull, the daughter of the famous violinist, Ole Bull, has decided to go on the stage.

Julia Marlowe is quite ill at Syracuse. The company has had to cancel some of its dates.

Oliver Byron, who appeared here early in the season in The Plunger, is seriously ill. His company has disbanded.

James Reilly of the Broom Maker, has named his new play, which he is to star in next season, A German Soldier.

Nat C. Goodwin will produce the play that Augustus Thomas has written for him at the beginning of next season.

Mrs. Jennie Kimball has purchased the American rights to the comic opera Pocahontas. Corinne will star in it next season.

The New York Dramatic News says: "George W. Stevens, of the Toledo Bee, is writing a three-act comedy entitled B'Gosh and Son. It is to be produced for the first time at the Press club benefit."

About $3,000 worth of scenery belonging to The Paymaster company was run over by a train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at Bryan, O. The railroad company has agreed to settle.

Daniel Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, is a Buckeye, having been born in Sandusky, O. He brought out such pieces as Hazel Kirk, Esmeralda, Young Mrs. Winthrop and May Blossom.

Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse, who composed Wang, have begun work on a new opera for the DeWolf Hopper Opera company, to be ready for the opening of next season at the Broadway theater.

The play of School, recently given in Toledo, was given at the Berkeley Lyceum last week in New York, for the benefit of the Sunnyside Day Nursery, under the direction of Mrs. James K. Gracie, Mrs. H. B. Hallins, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt.

Frank S. Gardner and Clara A. Terry, of the U and I company, were married in the parlors of the Logan house at Bellefontaine, Ohio, a short time ago. The ceremony was performed by Mayor A. L. Wright. After the evening performance Manager Lemon gave a supper to the happy couple at the Hotel Logan.

A garnishee suit of 12 years' standing of the Nunn Brothers against T. H. Winnett, whose company is playing in Toledo this week, was recently compromised at Bay City, Mich. The suit arose from an unpaid claim while Mr. Winnett was managing the Fourth Avenue Theater, in Pittsburg, 12 years ago, and was originally for $75, but the accrued interest enlarged it to $125.

Digby Bell is busily engaged rehearsing his new opera, "Jupiter," which will be presented at New York in May. Mr. Bell is well and favorably known to theater-goers in this city, and his advent as a manager is looked forward to with great interest. In "Jupiter" Mr. Bell has a part that he believes to be the best he has ever played. He will have the valuable assistance of his wife, Laura Joyce Bell, who is an excellent contralto.

E. S. Willard, who made such a hit here in the Middleman recently, has a strong inclining toward the impersonation of villains. His work in this line on the London stage was quite diabolical, but no two of his villains were alike. He has ideas on this kind of work. He thinks a good villain should be an especially taking personage, embodying many graces of character, so that he may pull the wool over the eyes of the good people.

The Dramatic News has the following about the Evangeline company that appeared in Toledo recently: "At Steubenville, Ohio, upon the arrival of the Evangeline company, one of the chorus girls was the first to enter the office of the United States Hotel, and affixed her autograph to the register. The manager soon entered and became indignant because a member of the company should dare register before himself. Mr. Maffit, the original and famous Lone Fisherman, took umbrage at the manager's outbreak, and invited him to go to Terra del Fuego, or some other calorific place. This incident served to introduce another, when Mr. Maffit demanded his three weeks' salary. Evangeline, minus the Lone Fisherman! The dissension was smoothed over, and the curtain rose at 8:30."

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Representative Winn has introduced and had passed a bill making Hicksville village and Hicksville township a normal graded school district, and authorizing the issue of $25,000 in bonds for school purposes.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

SELF-MADE TOLEDOANS.

Sketches of Men That You Meet Every Day.

How R. V. Boice Saved the Merchant's National.

Singular Story Connected With Henry T. Ives' Meteor Flight Across the Financial Firmament Told For the First Time.

Very few outside of those directly interested in the Merchants' National bank of this city know the singular story connected with the rise and fall of the Napoleon of Finance—Henry S. Ives, whereby the institution was saved from what might have proved inevitable ruin. As it was, the call was too close to be comfortable.

The story as related to the writer by a prominent Pittsburg banker a few weeks ago is worth putting on record. It is briefly as follows:

It will be remembered that about the time Ives gobbled the C., H. & D. railroad it was rumored on the streets that he had secured quite a considerable interest in the Merchants' National bank. It was not known, however, that not only did he own considerable stock but at one time actually came within 16 shares of having a controlling interest. Ives was then in the zenith of his glory, and as a rule the collateral he put up for money borrowed was as good as gold.

It was at this time that he made application for a heavy loan on the Merchants' National. The security offered was supposed to be gilt-edged. To the surprise of the directory and the indignation of Ives, President Boice promptly vetoed the application which had been endorsed by the directory.

A special meeting of the directors was held and the matter discussed at great length. Boice was obdurate. In vain it was shown that the collateral was good. He would not budge from the position he had taken.

Finally Mr. Boice saw he was being overpowered, and he played his last trump. He resigned the presidency.

The card won, and the directors soon had good cause to rejoice that it did.

In less than a week the rumors reached the bank officials that Ives was in financial trouble.

Then came the crash, which shook Wall street its whole length, and Henry S. Ives was crushed underneath the ruins of the great bogus structures he had erected.

His arrest and conviction for forgery, etc., quickly followed, and it was then discovered that the "gilt-edged" security he wished to put up for the Merchants National was not worth the paper it was written on.

It not necessary to say that the resignation of Mr. Boice was not accepted. Even when infirmity and ill-health made it almost impossible for him to sit at his desk, the directors insisted on having him remain at the head of the institution.

His resignation a few months ago was deeply regretted, and would have been much more so were it not for the fact that his successor, Mr. M. I. Wilcox, is one of the ablest and most conservative financiers of the country.

Mr. Boice during his nine years of presidency, gave the bank a standing second to none in the country, and the mantle which he has thrown off has fallen on worthy and staunch shoulders.

"He was a very remarkable man," Hon. N. H. Swayne, one of the directors and vice-president, said to the writer a few days ago when speaking of Mr. Boice. "A bank director or a personal friend were strangers to him in business. He was the most genial of men outside of business, but seated at his desk in the bank he threw friendship and favoritism aside. I myself have presented him with what I considered as security, but he has rejected it and treated me just as he would a perfect stranger."

Mr. Boice was essentially a self-made man. The honest, bravery and pluck illustrated in the above interesting story now published for the first time gives an inside view of the character of the man.

His has been a singularly successful life. As a boy of 8 years he began his life of self-support with a neighboring farmer at Venice, Erie county. He was born at Pine Creek, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1832.

He came to Toledo in March, 1846, to join his father, who as a stonemason lived and worked here, making the trip, 45 miles, on foot.

His father had built one of the finest houses then in Toledo. Young Boice followed his father's calling, and finally branched out as a contractor himself. In 1854 he kept a grocery store in East Toledo, then known as Utah. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, Boice was among the first to answer Lincoln's summons. He saw four years of active service, and at the close of the war he retired with the rank of captain.

As a contractor he was a success. He built the Boody, the Burnett, Hall block (since burned), Eaton's Lion store, First Congregational church, Trinity church, St. Joseph's church, the water works stand pipe, and numerous other edifices and structures, all of which testify to his success as a builder and mechanic.

In January, 1883, he was elected president of the Merchants' National bank, and filled the position with what success has already been shown, up to the time of his resignation a few months ago.

He is in feeble health just now, but he is a grand old man yet, and his friends hope he will live many years to enjoy the fruits of a full and honorable life.

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HER ONLY SIN!

A lady confessed to us the other dayas follows: "I promised the other house faithfully I would return and buy from them, but after seeing this grand line of fresh, natty patterns of "Kidderminster" Brussels, so cheap, and just as you advertise them, I cannot keep my promise. This is my only sin, but I feel justified in sinning thus. I want these goods. My friends shall buy their Carpets also of

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IN A SPORTING WAY.

What is Being Done on the Diamond.

Gossip Gathered Among the Horsemen.

Notes of General Interest Picked up Here and There for the Benefit of People Who Read the Bee.

The coming week will find the Toledo club on the diamond getting ready to open the season at Columbus in the middle of the month, and the one wish of the cranks is that the Toledo boys wipe the ground with Schmelz's men down in the capital city. Toledo always did love to defeat the boys from the penitentiary city and the rivalry this year seems greater than ever. O'Day, who has been apportioned to Columbus will prove a great card here, where he formerly played. The season cannot open too quickly for the enthusiasts. Season tickets are now being distributed to persons who guaranteed their subscription in advance.

* * *

Concerning our own George W. Barnum, the Times-Star has the following: George W. Barnum sleeps w these nights. No visions of a hostile populace disturb his dreams. He has laid down the indicator, taken off his chest protector and has gone to raising whiskers and talking with a Portuguese accent. That is his role in "A Knotty Affair." "I don't think I will ever return to the diamond as a professional umpire," said he, "although there is no reason why an umpire's life can not be calm and peaceful from this time forward. The league's legislation has robbed the position of all its terrors. Umpires are human and I tell you that no matter how much a man desires to act impartially he will chafe under the enternal and useless kicking of a team that makes life miterable for him from she time he calls 'play ball' is given until the finish. The league in making the umpire master of the field in fact as well as in name acted wisely, and if an umpire fails this year that failure rests solely with himself. I was sorry the league didn't adopt that three ball rule. It would have made batting livelier and hurried up the games. Pitchers would have had no balls to waste and that would have ensured more free hitting. The other amendments were all good."

* * *

The Hon. Hank Anson, mayor of Marshalltown, Ia., is the father of Captain Anson, of the Chicago base ball team, Anson, sr., was a good player himself twenty-five years ago. When the present great captain left Marshalltown to join the Forest City team of Rockford, Ill., in 1871, his fond parent owned about the whole village, and he didn't have much to brag about at that. Adrian remained in the Illinois borough one season and then went to Philadelphia. In Jun e,1874 ,that father and son met after a separation of three years. The Athletics were playing a series with the Chicago team.

Anson at that time caught his bat up short, as many of the best batsmen did in these days. When the present mayor of Marshalltown saw the style his son had picked up after joining the profession he was very warm. He was sitting close to the players' bench when his son came walking back after going out on a hard line drive to the outfield.

"That's a poor way to hold your bat, boy," said the old man, at the same time picking up the stick that the player had thrown down. He struck an attitude, with feet well apart, and swinging the bat at full length, exclaimed: "Confound it, boy, this is the way to hold your bat, so you can get a free swing."

The old gentleman's reprimand had the desired effect and the greatest batsman the national game has produced changed his style, and from that day swung his bat by taking hold of the extreme end of the handle as exemplified by Mr. Anson, sr. It was years before that the old gentleman spent $50,000 in the Windy city, living, as he said, "fifty years in one."

* * *

The twin City base ball club of Rock Island and Moline to enter the Iowa and Illinois league has been organized with a capital of $3,500. C. C. Hodges, of Rock Island, is president, Oscar Peal, of Moline, treasurer, and Ed Krees, of Rock Island, secretary. It is probable that Jerry Sage will be signed as captain and manager.

* * *

A noticeable feature about the arrangement of the Giants is the equipment of pitchers. Manager Powers says that he has engaged nine twirlers to begin the season with. Of course, some of them are known to be experimental men and may not have an opportunity to display their talents in a regularly scheduled championship game, but Powers thinks pretty well of them all. Sharrott, whose arm has not been in playing condition for a couple of years, is confident of being in shape to do some remarkable work during the coming season.

This young man was a protege of "Jim" Muirie's, and for a time gave evidence of possessing pitching qualities of exceptional character. He was becoming a very useful man when his arm gave out, and he has never been able to get it in shape again until now, and he himself says it is stronger than ever. With Sharrott, John Ewing and Rusie alone, the club ought to get along very comfortably during the season.

* * *

The $20,000 stallion race booked for the August meeting at Grand Rapids has been declared off owing to the declaration of Mr. C. W. Williams to enter his stallion Allerton. Mr. Williams holds that there would be a great possibility of foul play if he should meet Axtel in a race with horses. He thinks that the other horses would crowd Allerton in favor of Axtel and that the great race would not be a true test of the merits of his horse. He is quite willing to meet Axtel with his horse Allerton alone, and is willing to race for any sum of money in an effort to demonstrate that Allerton is the speedier stallion of the two. A race for stallions with a $10,000 stake has been substituted for the $20,000 race.

* * *

Buck Ewing, in speaking of the accident to Gumbert at Hot Springs, says: "I thought he was a goner. He will never face Baldwin again with confidence. I know what it is to get laid out. Tony Mullane caught me back of the ear at Bradford, Pa., years ago, just after I had started out, and I know I don't feel any too safe in facing him at this late day. Another such experience that I had was at Detroit. George Weidman knocked me cold then. I saw him squeeze the ball, and imagined he was sending me a curve. I stepped forward to meet it. Instead of a curve it was a fast straight ball, and I stopped it with my head. I dropped over the plate, conscious, but unable to move. I knew all that was going on around me, but I didn't seem to be in it at all. Gumbert was all right a few hours after the accident, but at night he didn't know a soul, and he had a blank stare in his eyes that scared a fellow. He is all right now, however.

* * *

A story at the expense of Sullivan, one of New York's experimental pitchers, is now going the rounds. It appears that Dan Murphy was behind the bat, and McGunnigle, who was manager, sat on the bench. Murphy signaled for a low in ball, and crouched down to receive it. Sullivan sent in a high, straight ball that went to the grand stand, and a man on second came home. Murphy walked down to the box and remarked:

"Say, I didn't signal for a high ball. How did you come to make such a mistake?"

"I didn't make any mistake," replied Sullivan. "McGunnigle signed for a high ball."

"Well, why didn't you pitch to McGunnigle?" retorted the wrathy catcher.—New York Sun.

* * *

The outcry against kite-shaped track records on account of the fact that a horse trots a shorter distance than on the regular shaped course has had little effect so far.

Sedalia, Mo., purposes building a track that will be kite-shaped and down hill all the way. This will probably settle it. No record made on such a palpably unfair course can be accepted by the trotting authorities of the country, and they will operate against such horses as are marked over it, for the marks will be "bars" against entering in classes where the horses belong by virtue of the Sedalia toboggan slide, and they will do no good so far as the improvement of the standing of the trotter is concerned.

It's a mistake to start such an affair, and it is likely Sedalia will find it out.

* * *

Senator Stanford has refused an offer of $110,000 for the trotting stallion Advertiser. Advertiser is a bay colt 4 years old, by Electioneer, and obtained a record of 2:16 in October of last year.

* * *

A novel method of training trotters for the track is being put to the test by Gilbert Tompkins, of the Southern farm, San Leandro, Cal. Instead of jogging his young horses around a track day after day until their legs give out and they become hopelessly lame, Tompkins swims them around a course in a big tank. The tank is ninety feet long, twenty feet wide and eight feet in depth. The water is tepid and strongly impregnated with salt to prevent the horses from taking cold.

Each youngster swims around the tank four times, takes a rest and repeats the entire performance three times before being blanketed, scraped and walked fifteen minutes. Four times around the course gives the horse about as much exercise as a mile of trotting and the legs do not suffer at all. This method of training it not new, as Bud Doble tried it with success thirty years ago, and it is said that C. W. Williams got the great Allerton into trim for his world's record breaking mile by swimming him in an Iowa creek.

* * *

The gossip in the pugilitic world just now all refers to Sullivan and Corbett and the famous San Francisco meet is brought to mind by the following from the pen of a well-known critic:

"What right has young Corbett to believe that he can best Sullivan? He has not had one-third so much experience as the great Bostonian, nor has nearly so much weight or fame. But James is a canny youth. He boxed with Sullivan a little more than a year ago in the opera house in San Francisco. The strong, young bank clerk was then teaching men

James Corbett.

how to box in the Olympic Athletic club. In some strange way a rumor spread that Corbett was training hard and that he intended to best John L. Jack Barnett, Sullivan's manager, called on Corbett and asked him if the rumor was true.

"'Why, no,' answered Jim. 'I'm not training. I'm sparring here with my pupils every day, giving them lessons as usual.'

"'Well, I didn't think you were mean enogh or foolish enough to try a game like that,' said Barnett. 'You know it's a great honor for a young fellow like you to spar with John L. Sullivan.'

"'Yes, and it's a nice thing for Sullivan, too,' replied the youth. 'He gets $1,800 and I get $600 for our set-to.' This was quite true. When the men met in the ring they made the prettiest sort of an exhibition.

"In their rally John L. ducked a couple of times in his well known way and then started to send a smashing right at Corbett's head. James had been warned to look out for this, and the result was that

Bob Fitzsimmons.

John found the bank clerk's left fist thrust against his mouth when he was on the point of making his usual rush. He did not make it.

"'Time,' yelled Jack Barnett, and that was the end of the of the set-to. It was after this that Sullivan proclaimed that James was a very decent young fellow, and ever since that exhibition Corbett has believed that he can best the big fellow. I know that in all interviews with persons who were likely to write his utterances Corbett has kept his belief a profound secret, but he does believe, nevertheless, that he can down the champion."

* * *

One of the foremost gladiators in the country to-day is George Baptiste, the undefeated middleweight Graeco-Roman wrestler. This famous athlete, who was born at St. Louis twenty-five years ago, is of Greek parentage. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall, wrestles at about 152 pounds and is of splendid muscular development, as the following measurements show: Chest, 43 1-2 inches; neck, 17 1-2 inches; upper arm flexed, 17 inches, and waist, 33 inches. After gaining a local reputation he entered his name as a competitor in the Western Amateur Wrestling tournament in 1889 and won be default. In April of the same year Baptiste easily vanquished Paul Weiss, who was considered invincible among the turners of America.

In the spring of 1890 he gained victories over John Jansen, Louis Becker, James Sullivan and James Fogarty, Baptiste giving away considerable weight on each occasion. On February 18, 1891, he again asserted his supremacy by disposing of William Nolan, who had championship aspirations, in less than five minutes. He also won the middleweight championship of Michigan, March 20, 1891, by defeating all comers at the Lyceum theater, Detriot. His victories this year have been gained over A. F. Kaston, the well-known western athlete.

* * *

Sporting Notes.

Southern league opens April 15.

Slavin is unpopular in St. Louis.

Von Der Ahe is after Cincinnati.

Pritchard will not fight Fitz in this country.

Dave Orr expects to be in line this season.

Wild Bill Widner wants to put a team in New Orleans.

The Emmets will give a dance on April 26, to put the club in shape for the coming season.

Tony Mullane shows greater speed than ever this spring.

Dummy Ryan is to play with the Pacific coast league.

Von Der Ahe thinks he has a Bird in his new catcher.

Columbus has the base-running team of the Western league.

Toledo's catcher, Jerry Hurley, is known as one of Kelley's killers.

Serad, McQuaid, Corcoran and Synder should make good umpires.

Pittsburg has released all claim to Jerry Denny and will sign Harry Raymond.

Walter Camp says there will be no changes in the foot ball rules this year.

Bermuda has been allotted the top weight, 122 pounds, in the Strauss handicap at Lexington.

Cushman, the old Indian, is in the Eastern league. Perry Werden had a wagon tongue bat made and expressed to him.

Minneapolis will make all the teams hustle from the start to finish this year. Charley Morton has good men under him.

Boxing, which has been dead at Yale for five years, is to be revived and tournaments are to be held March 26 and April 2.

Evan Lewis declines to bet $500 on the side in his coming match with Jack King, which is set for Monday evening next at Chicago.

Joe Goddard left Australia on the 11th inst., on the steamer Mariposa, bound for California, having been matched to fight Joe McAuliffe in 'Frisco.

Billy Traffley will catch and manage the Deadwood team this year. They are struck on the old vet up in the Hills and will set him up in business.

Of the 200 clubs that entered for the English association foot ball cup, only three remain. They are Ashton Villa, Natts Forest and West Bromwich Albion.

Another Eastern minor league to include Boston, New Haven, Providence, Newark, Lebanon and Philadelphia, is proposed. Ex-Mayor McGunnigle is backing the scheme.

Peter Browing, once the best batter in the American association and for years Louisville's best player, is free to sign where he can. Manager Chapman says he will turn "Pete" over without cost to any club that wants him.

The International Short circuit has been formed and includes Detroit, Windsor, Toledo and Port Huron. The Windsor meeting will commence June 28, Detroit July 4, and Toledo July 12. Port Huron may change its date to conform with these.

The next meeting of the Eastern league is scheduled for Albany, N. Y., on March 31. At this meeting New Haven and Providence will be admitted to membership and the circuit increased to ten clubs, unless Elmira and Binghamton should drop out, which is not improbable.

Dave Orr, the once great first baseman, who suffered a stroke of paralysis about two years ogo, has been gradually improving, and, while there is little possibility of him ever again being able to play ball, it is likely that a place will be given him next year as a member of the league staff.

In an interview yesterday Frank Ives said that Slosson would have to play him in Chicago. The Young Napoleon feels that Slosson has slighted him in the past, and he is now determined to bring the Student out West and show him that he has been wofully mistaken all along. Backers of Ives are ready to bet $50,000 even monty that he can beat Slosson at 800 points 14-inch balk.

It is now but seven weeks to the opening of the regular racing season, the Brooklyn handicap being set down for decision on May 16, which will fall on Monday. The rather severe March weather of the past week has served to postpone the beginning of active work, and ifthe wintry weather continues the preparations of the several candidates will of necessity be more hurried than their trainers would like.

"I think that Maher is a thoroughly game man," said Bob Fitzsimmons to a New York reporter. "He took hard punching, and, as he couldn't land on me, I think he displayed mighty good sense in stopping where he did. You can all talk as you like about Maher, he is a mighty good man. I'd like to have him in hand for three months. I'd make him a shifter on his feet, and I'll guarantee he'd give any man on earth a close run for the money. He's a strong young fellow and a mighty hard puncher. I believe you will hear from him yet."

A BEAR OUT OF THE PIT.

Exciting Scenes in the Philadelphia "Zoo."

Two Keepers Find Themselves Face to Face With the Big Animal But He Shows No Fight

Philadelphia, March 26.—The closing scene to one of the most exciting episodes that has happened in the Zoological Garden since its establishment on the west bank of the Schuylkill, occurred at daybreak yesterday, when the large cinnamon bear was replaced in the pit from which it made its escape. The escape of the bear and the scenes and incidents attending his capture and reincarceration will afford food for gossip among the employes of the garden for months to come.

At the bottom of each of the bear pits is a small kennal in which the bears find shelter at night or in stormy weather. The entrance to each of these kennels is closed by a heavy sliding door. In some unexplained manner the door fastening the cinnamon bear in his kennel became wedged fast and all the efforts of the keepers from the outside reinforced by the exertions of the bear from the inside failed to get the door open and as a consequence the cinnamon bear remained a close prisoner all day.

At 5 o'clock Head-keeper Byrne, assisted by Bear-keeper Harrison, procured a ladder and descended in the pit and tried to pry open the door with an axe.

After repeated failures Head-keeper Byrne went to procure other appliances, and in his absence Bear-keeper Harrison kept prying at the door. In a few moments he was horrified to find it yielding. The imprisoned bear lost no time in assisting the now terrified keeper to get the sliding door up, and in a moment Keeper Harrison and the bear stood face to face. The bear having but once turned his head a little to get a better view of his liberator, and seeing the look of terror on his manly features, refrained from any warlike demonstrations.

At this point Harrison deemed it advisable to communicate to his superior officer his immense success in effecting the release of the bear and sprang to the ladder. The bear at the same time intimated his intention of using the same mode of exit. Harrison considerately took to the under side of the ladder, giving his bearship the right of way.

When near the top the bear with one mighty leap sprang over the iron railing almost into the arms of Head-keeper Byrne, who was returning to the pit with his arms full of pinch bars and hammers. Again the bear turned his head slowly toward the east and recognizing Keeper Byrne passed on with a congratulatory grunt.

After rummaging around the garden, sniffling the air of freedom and inspecting the quarters of the other animals, his bearship made straight for the buffalo pen and was charged upon by the bisons and only made his escape after being chased around the enclosure half a dozen times.

After this exciting interview with the buffaloes the bear felt tired and crept into the stable yard, and finding an old wood shed open walked in and sat down on a pile of rubbish to rest. There he was captured, and after being allowed to sleep off his spree was returned to his pit.

The republican legislature is still tinkering with republican laws of the state, and the house has passed a bill by Pudney, amending section 2943 of the revised statutes, providing that if a voter is challenged who takes the oath, his vote must be accepted, unless it is rejected formally by a majority of the judges having power to administer oath and call witnesses to testify to the qualifications of the person offering to vote.

AS TO REAL ESTATE

In and Abont the Fair City of Toledo.

Irving B. Hiett Prefers His Home Here

In Preference to Any One Noticed on His Visit—The Clapp Mortgage Bill — Transfers for the Week.

Another week of typical March weather, and, as might be expected, real estate business has been correspondingly dull.

There has been a very fair movement of small property, which has kept the dealers from going to sleep over their plats.

There is considerable business grinding as usual, and a week or two of settled weather will instill new life into real estate, and business will move along at a great pace.

Dealers are unanimous in the opinion that the present season is going to be the most active in the history of Toledo within the last 10 years. Nobody wants to see a boom, and it is not expected that such affliction will befall the city.

Prices are fair and steady. Purchasers are not crowding over each other to buy property in any locality, but everything is moving smoothly, keeping the end up and never failing back.

Toledo and Southern Real Estate.

Wherever a business man travels away from home, no matter whither it to be to other climes or an adjoining county he will invariably compare his surroundings with those of his own home, with particular regard to his own business or vocation.

Such is infallibly the case when a real estate dealer goes abroad. No matter what nation or clime, he keeps his eye on the real estate, and can usually talk intelligently on the prices and prospects of every city visited on the trip.

Irving B. Hiett has just returned after a delightful sojourn through sunny Florida of several weeks, in conversation with a Bee, said:

"It is wonderful, the amount of travel in the south during the winter. You would be surprised to learn the exact number of people traveling for pleasure in that part of the country, and I assure you I am not going to make an estimate, either. The hotels are crowded to the last room wherever you go, and to insure any kind of comfort at all or even a place to sleep, it was necessary to telegraph ahead and have rooms reserved. Their rates are very high, but as a general thing the service is all that could be expected.

"Wherever you go in Florida, be it village, hamlet or even in the rural districts, you will find travelers and pleasure seekers. I know I can safely say that one-half of the population of Florida, at this time of year, is made up of travelers. The cities and most of the hotels are winter resorts, the best of them only run during the winters.

"We met a great many Toledo people during our trip, even over in Cuba. It occurs to me that Toledo people travel more than residents of other cities. It may just be a fancy of mine, but wherever I have traveled I never failed to meet several other Toledo people.

"Going down, we stopped at Cattanooga and Atlanta, and, coming back, at Savannah, Charleston and Washington. Savannah and Charleston are old time places, away behind the day in everything, and you might say dead from a real estate dealer's point of view. They are grand old places, and that's about all. Wherever we stopped I took an interest in the real estate outlook, and always made inquiry as to prices, of course, and compared them with Toledo prices. Atlanta, Charleston and Washington seem to be having quite a boom, and real estate is moving lively at big prices. Comparing with Toledo they are away up, considering the size and importance of the respective cities.

"Perhaps the fact that a boom prevailed accounted in a manner for the high prices. At Washington I found resident property, and not first choice as to locality, selling at $1,000 a foot frontage, or $10 a square foot, as all property is sold in the east. Toledo is about one-third as large as Washington, and we don't get over one-tenth that price for resident property.

"Now, don't think because I speak this way I am discouraged with Toledo. Far from it. I was comparing a city that has probably reached its limit with a city rich in prospects, rugged and healthy and populated by a people who are wide awake and enterprising. Toledo property, while it is low at the present time, is double, yes treble, in value of what it was five years ago, and is increasing more every year.

"In my opinion, there is no safer investment than Toledo real estate. There is nothing boomish in its manipulation, but it is increasing in value, slowly but surely, and substantial returns are sure to result.

"We visited Cuba, during our trip, and, from a real estate standpoint, I was particularly charmed with the country on its future. Property there is very low, and means of supporting it very scarce, and will be so as long as the present government administers its affairs. Cuba is populated by a dissatisfied people, who are overburdened with taxation, from which they derive no benefits. If the time ever comes that Uncle Sam wants to take Cuba into the fold, he will find the people ready and glad to come. They think more of the United States to-day than they do of Spain. It is a beautiful country and has a delightful climate, but populated by people who are not much better than savages.

"As we traveled about I could not help but compare the situation there with that of our country. It is under such circumstances that when we realize fully the worth and great advantages of a civil government, which gives to all the advantage of education.

"The people there have no education, as a rule, for the reason that they have no public schools of any consequence. The people pay taxes enough to have as good, if not better educational system than we do, but the government won't give it, takes no interest in the people, hence they have descended lower and lower, and now they are little better than our savages. We noticed children, ten years of age running naked in the streets, and one man over 25 years of age, deliberately changed his shirt, in public, with no more concern than if he had been the only on the island.

"While at St. Augustine we stopped at the Ponce De Leon hotel, which is the pride of the south, and no mistake, it is quite a tavern. The surroundings are all that is grand and beautiful, and the prices are equally so. Nowithstanding the crowded condition of the hotel and the immense business transacted, it is a losing venture, and the owner is called upon to tender a check of no small figure to balance up accounts. The south is all right in its place, and is a first-class point for a vacation or pleasure trip, but for all the comforts and contentment of life, give me Toledo the year around."

The Clapp Mortgage Bill.

The bill which passed the house in the legislature last week regulating the taxation of mortgages, has been the subject of considerable comment among local real esate dealers this week.

"I don't like the law," said A. K. Detwiler, secretary of the Toledo Loan company, to a Bee, "and I look at it from a mortgagee's as well as a mortgagor's standpoint. I have borrowed money all of my life, and our building company loans large sums every year, so I can speak from experience on both sides of the question. If the Clapp bill becomes a law, it will act as a boomerang against the very people in whose interest it is passed.

"I don't see how anyone is to derive any benefit from the operation of the law. The taxes paid on the mortgage, by the mortgagee is put in the form of legal tender to be reimbursed by the mortgagor. Now it is generally conceded that the man who loans the money makes the terms. Well, if I loan you $10,000 on mortgage security and the Clapp law is in force, don't you suppose that I am going to protect myself in the terms of the loan, and the result is the borrower will have to pay the extra taxation in interest, while the man who loans the money is nothing ahead. I don't think the bill will ever become a law.

"In my opinion, the best law is the one all red tape and unnecessary procedure. What I would like to see, and I am sure it would be of interest to all, is a law passed obviating all the form and roundabout proceedings attending a foreclosure and sale of property by the sheriff.

"This may appear unreasonable on the fate of it, but I am certain loans could be obtained on real estate with less trouble and a lower rate of interest.

"It is an established fact that security which can be realized upon in the shortest time and with the least trouble and chance of loss, is always in demand, and at the best rate of interest. Now, if I loan $1,000 on real estate security for a year, have I any assurance that when the year is up that I can go and get my money without trouble and delay? Suppose my man is insolvent. I have nothing to do but foreclose. Well, first comes a suit in common pleas court, then a judgment, followed by an execution and levy on the property by the sheriff. Then comes an appraisal, after which the property must be advertised, which takes time, and a great deal of it. With all this procedure, perhaps, I will get my money within a year after, and perhaps I will not.

"Now you can see that, while a loan on real estate security is safe enough, and a man has no trouble obtaining a loan on it, he pays a higher rate of interest on it on account of this red tape and delay,than if the law made it possible to dispose of the property sooner. The result is securities which can be realized on in the shortest time are given the preference at a lower rates of interest.

"I would like to see a law enacted which would do away with all this delay and make it possible for a man to realize on real estate security in 30 days, which would be far better for the borrower as well as the lender.

Growth of Air Line Junction.

Of the several wide awake suburban towns adjoining Toledo, Air Line Junction is rapidly working to the front.

The flourishing little place has practically been built within the last two years.

Its growth in that time has been phenomenal, and last year it was thought that building had been overdone. Before the winter was over, however, it was clearly demonstrated that this opinion was erroneous. Houses to rent are in constant demand, caused by the ever increasing population.

The railroad companies have made headquarters at this point, and the most of the freight trains are made up here. This of course makes it necessary that the trainmen live within convenient call for duty.

A prominent real estate dealer, who owns considerable property at the Junction, states that over 200 houses would be erected in that locality this summer.

A majority of the new house are owned by those who live in them. The property is sold on such terms that it is possible for laboring men to build their own homes and pay for them out of their wages.

Transfers of the Week.

James H. Churchill to Henry J. Rake, lot 25, Lloyd's addition, $10.

Konrad M. Nappenback to John Nappenback, lot 10 Sumner's division, $1,200.

James H. Campbell to Frederick H. Miller, part of lot 12, Daniel's addition, $500.

Geo. H. Ketcham to Martin Mackcoviat, lots 145 and 146, Household addition, $475.

Christine Lansker to William F. Howell, lots in the city, $1,750.

P. A. Welker to Ada J. Witker, undivided half of lot 85, Stickney's addition, $900.

P. A. Welker to Helen E. Stoddard, undivided half of lot 85, Stickney's addition, $900.

Sheriff of Lucas county to Clarence Lamb, lot 1, block 50, North Toledo, $152.

Clarence Lamb to Thomas Bowles, lot 1, block 50, North Toledo, $152.

C. P. Thomas to H. H. Moderwell, part of block 9, block 59, Mott's second addition, $50.

Harriett O. Hall, et al., to the Hoppe & Struble Bottling company, lots 225 and 226, Port Lawrence division, $7,800.

Thomas O'Brien to Mary Mattimore, lot 12, Germania addition, $1,100.

H. S. Walbridge to James J. McLaughlin, lot 21, Lawrence third addition, $700.

O. S. Brigham to Conrad Stahl, lot 70 and part of 69, Shaw & Frazier's addition, $1,155.

William T. Poob to Wallace C. Cayle, lot 4, Oakdale addition, $300.

Geo. K. Detwiler to James English, lot 69, W. W. Whiting's addition, $375.

David Jamison to Samuel Brock, lot 102, Central Grove addition, $700.

John Redding, jr., to Etta A. Fays, lot 5 West Toledo, $935.

Charles A. Haviland to R. B. Crane, lot 29, Rosedale, and 47 Woodruff & Anderson's addition, $200.

Frederick Dohlke to Joseph Vanrick, lot 8, Robinson's Riverside addition, $1,000.

Henry G. Fuchs to Henry Fuchs, lot 73, Robinson's subdivision, $600.

David Robison, jr., to Carl Sass, lot 90, Nebraska avenue addition, $365.

Mary J. Peavey to Margaret C. Licklider, lot 2, sub-division of W. S. Williams' addition, $300.

Margaret C. Licklider to Lewis O. Kemp, lot 2, sub-division of W. S. Williams' addition, $150.

Francis Willare to Geo. J. Steinmeyer, part of lot 27, Carrington & Casey's addition ,$625.

Almon Wheelock to Phillip Schwartz, lots 16 and 17, Ewing Place, $500.

Robert H. Lane to John F. Raab, part of lot 885, Vistula division, $1,200.

L. K. Parks to Jennie E. Russell, lot 13, L. K. Parks' sub-division, $3,500.

H. S. Walbridge to Sarah V. Duistor, part of lot 2, Englewood, $4,500.

Otis Ballard, jr., to Benj. Less, part of lots 631 and 632, Vistula division, $11,000.

Clark R. Carpenter to George Schuller, lot 379, Vistula division, $4,500.

John P. Freeman to John P. Freeman, jr., lots 5 and 6, Rowsey's addition, $2,200.

Ralph P. Buckland to August Kalscker, lot 45, Buckland's addition, $325.

Latham H. Parker to W. H. Maunder, lot 18, Holland, O., $75.

A Few Pointers.

A half dozen new houses are under course of erection on Colbun street, Ninth ward.

Air Line Junction is not behind when it comes to improvement. Several fine blocks will be erected in that flourishing locality this summer, including a fine Pythian temple that will cost $10,000.

The old Cot and Wringer building is being reconstructed.

G. A. Magrane is building a $1,300 residence on Raymer street.

The Nasby block on Huron street is rapidly nearing completion.

East Toledo is coming to the front with its usual push and enterprise.

The deal of the week was the transfer of eight blocks of the Hicks Farm addition to a Toledo syndicate, for $33,000. This is valuable property, and the venture will no doubt be a remunerative one.

A. Davis is building a frame dwelling on Fitch street to cost $1,000.

Mrs. Mary Bently is building an addition to her residence on Page street.

F. W. Allen will build an $800 frame dwelling on Washington street.

James Wernet is completing a $650 cottage on Michigan street.

G. J. King has contracted for a frame residence on Bartlett street to cost $1,500.

Mrs. A. Dickman is building a brick residence on Oliver street, to cost $1,400 when completed.

Wallace Kay is building an $800 frame dwelling on Oak street, East Toledo.

Mrs. E. Van Housen has a handsome suburban residence in course of construction on Manlewood avenue.

Guido Marx has let the contract for a beautiful frame dwelling on Parkwood avenue, which when completed, will cost $6,000.

John Zeigler is building a frame residence on Bartlett street, to cost $1,000.

Needs Assistance.

So do you if you are suffering from loss of appetite, bad digestion, weakness, or if you are convalescent. Take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It will build up any weakened constitution and aid digestion and nutrition. Be sure to get the genuine. You would not take counterfeit money? Don't take any imitation of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. The "genuine" must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle.

Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents and importers of mineral waters, 6 Barclay Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

IF you want to build,

If you would build if you could get an immense bargain,

If you want to build in the prettiest part of the city, or

If you want to buy a lot for speculation,

Then you want the 40x168 feet near corner of Putnam and Floyd streets, which we are going to sell to some one soon, and cheap.

This may be the chance you're looking for.

H. S. Walbridge & Co.

320 Summit St.

FOR SALE

In course of construction, two attractive, modern built, eight and nine room houses, with bath rooms, sanitary plumbing, etc., on an improved street, with stone sidewalks, sewer, natural gas and street curbed. Small down payment and balance in monthly payments, equivalent to rent.

Choice lots, for residences only, on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. addition. Will advance money to purchasers of lots to build, at six per cent. interest.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,

3 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Fire Insurance.

Place your insurance with us. We are agents for five first-class and reliable companies. All losses promptly paid.

Consult us before placing your insurance elsewhere.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,

Real Estate and Insurance.

235 ST. CLAIR ST.

BOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

ACREAGE.

ALSO IN CHEAP LOTS.

RUSSELL & THROOP,

Real Estate Exchange,

309 Summit Street.

Lots on Manlewood Ave.

80 Ft. Frontage, $173.

Lots on Glenwood Avenue

80 Ft. Frontage, $300.

CALL AT ONCE.

CUSHING'S

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

612 Madison St.

GOLD IN IT { TIMBER AND COAL!

Ten thousand acres West Virginia timber and coal land for sale or exchange for Toledo city property. Abstracts furnished. Address,

THE MINNIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MONROE, MICH.

—FOR SALE—

$4,000—Cor. Erie and Beach strets, lot 50x122.
$6,000—912 Adams street.
$6,700—Cor. Erie and Orange, 50x150.
$9,000—11th, near Adams, 3 new dwellings.
$1,500—Bartlett street, near Waite ave.
$3,000—Erie street, near Beach.
$1,000—Champlain street, near Walnut.
$3,200—Adams street, near Putnam.
$1,200—Clark street, East Toledo.
$3,000—Walbridge avenue, near Broadway.
DECLAN ALLEN, 620 1-2 Adams St.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,

108 SUMMIT ST.—STREET FLOOR.

FOR RENT—Eight room dwelling, No. 1027 West Woodruff avenue; furnace, bath room, natural gas, large yard, etc., ready May 1st, $25 per month.

FOR RENT—Small dwellings on Union, Wakeman and North Fourteenth streets, 3 to 6 rooms; natural gas, etc., $8, $9, 10, $12 and $13 per month.

FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street, all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—Three cottages on Forrer st., between Clark and Ewing streets, Nos. 715, 716, 740.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Hoag street, between Washington and Dorr streets.

FOR SALE—Three dwellings on the East Side, on Worthington street and on White street.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Knower street, Nos. 414 and 418, between Maumee and Dix streets.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Summer street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri street, on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent. Call and see us at our new office, 108 Summit street, on street floor.

STOP.

HAVE YOU THE CATARRH?

If you have, use the

WHITE INDIAN CATARRH CURE.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

It has cured and will cure when all other medicines failed

It is warranted.

Manufactured by

J. H. Andrews, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists.

Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

PROCLAMATION.

The qualified electors of the City of Toledo, Ohio, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the places of voting in the several wards of said city as prescribed by the Board of Elections, on

Monday, the 4th day April, A. D. 1892

Between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m., of said day.

The following officers of the city are to be chosen:

A Street Commissioner,
A Clerk of the Police Court,
One member of the Board of Police Commissioners,
One Trustee of Natural Gas Works (full term),
One Trustee of Natural Gas Works, to fill term expiring April, 1893.
One Trustee of Water Works,
One Trustee of Cemeteries,
Three Justices of the Peace for Port Lawrence township,
One Constable for Port Lawrence township,
One member of the Board of Councilmen in each ward in the city.
A member of the Board of Aldermen in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth wards of the city,
A member of the Board of Education in the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city,
An Assessor in each ward of the city.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1892.

(Seal) V. J. EMMICK,
Mayor of the City of Toledo, Ohio.

DR. S. E. McCREARY

PERMANENTLY LOCATED.

In the past three months has successfully treated almost

100 CASES

of the most varied character. Below are given the names of a few who are well-known in Toledo and vicinity:

Mrs. John Taylor, Jr., piles, 15 years standing.
Miss A. S. Neuhauser, scrofula.
Mr. William Watson, rheumatism.
Mrs. Anna Ryan, catarrh.
Mrs. May McElroy, heart disease.
Mrs. Amanda Kuntz, female disease.
Mrs. T. I. Wiser, female disease.
Mrs. M. E. McCracken, female disease.
Mr. Henry Wesson, piles, 13 years standing.
Mrs. John Sherbine, scrofula.
Mrs. A. L. Henderson, rheumatism.
Mr. Samuel Hammond, catarrh.
Mr. Edward Johnston, Sr., kidney disease.
Mrs. L. A. Shoaf, female disease.
Mrs. Henry Broadbent, female disease.
Mrs. Findlay Whistler, female disease.

These are a very few of the many names that he is allowed to use, but they are enough to show what can be done by one who thoroughly understands his business.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS OR LOSS OF MANHOOD AND ERRORS OF YOUTH POSITIVELY CURED.

PILES permanently cured without the use of a knife or any surgical operation whatever. POSITIVELY NO CASE TAKEN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

Correspondence accompanied by 4 cents in stamps will be held with the strictest secrecy and will be promptly answered.

Consultation free. Private parlors for ladies.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:
142 Summit Street, Toledo.

Edison Mimeograph!

For duplicating correspondence and circulars, including typewriter attachments. Call and see, or write for catalogue. The Blade Printing & Paper Co., 126 and 128 St. Clair street, Toledo.

CANCER! CANCER!

Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.

John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.
Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Frolic and Fun for the Little Ones.

Good Stories for the Boys and Girls.

Particulars of the Prize Story Contest—Letters From Our Young Friends—Nuts to Crack in the Puzzler.

A PLUM PUDDING NIGHTMARE.

Geo. W. Stevens.

A blood-red moon with cobwebs hung,
Shines on a cold damp pit,
Where rise on either side, black rocks,
O'er which the shadows flit,
And take the forms of demons wild
That seem to come and go,
In countless shapes from out the black,
That fills the space below;
Where scores of goblins dance around,
To time marked by the flash
Of lightning and the thundering roar,
When sheol's fire flends clash.
Against the rocks that crack and groan
And sway as if to fall,
There clings a mortal who would scale
The reeking slimy wall.
Look! look!—he slips and downward falls;
Down, down—he'll strike—but no,
The morning dawns, the lad awakes,
'Twas all a dream you know.

AN APRIL FOOL ORANGE.

"See here," said Rob at the breakfast-table, "I could make some one believe that was an orange," and he took up the rind of his orange which he had removed so skillfully and put it together again so carefully that it almost had the appearance of an orange that had not been touched.

No one said anything, as it did not strike those present as a particularly bright idea, and so the subject was dropped; but Rob did not lay the rind down on his plate again; he stuffed it into his pocket, chuckling to himself as though he had thought of something else in connection with it.

By and by he slipped into the pantry in a mysterious way, and when he came out there was more chuckling of a sly sort.

It was school-time, and Rob gathered up his lunch and started out and the breakfast things were cleared off and the dishes set in the sink to be washed.

"I'll have time to wipe them for you, Susan," said Mary, Rob's sister, "before the first bell rings."

And she took the tea-towel in her hand and waited for Susan to hand her the dishes to wipe. Mary went to the high-school, which was several squares nearer their house than the school which Rob attended.

"Sure it's bothered I am to find my dish-cloth," said Susan. "I always put it right here to dry, and it's gone; I'll have to get another."

Then the work went on, and the day passed and Rob came home at night as full of fractions and map-drawing as though there were nothing else to fill his head.

But he had stopped a second to call over the gate to Ben Wood, his chum in sports of all kinds, "Listen and you'll hear something drop about to-morrow at supper."

When Rob came home to supper, he was a little surprised to find company in the house; old Major Sandford, an old army friend of papa's, who loved to talk a great deal about the stirring times they used to have together in the army, and with whom Rob tried to be especially friendly with, because of a certain old army sabre which had been part promised to him to hang in his tent. Rob kept close to the side of the Major, and was just in the midst of the Major's account of how many battles that sword had been in, and by the hands of what distinguished men it had been grasped, when the supper-bell had to ring and cut it short.

"And," said the Major, as they went out to the table together, "I hope that into whosoever's hands it may go in the future, that one will try to prove worthy of its record and never tarnish if by a mean or cowardly act."

Rob straightened himself up and winked hard at Mary, for didn't that mean that he was to have the sword?

"Have an orange, Major," said papa, as the meal progressed; "yes, try one of these," he urged, as the Major was about to decline. "I've seen the time when you'd have given a month's pay for sorrier ones. These are some fresh Messinas that I managed to get hold of from a steamer just arrived. The purser, a friend of mine, brought me a basket."

Thus urged, the Major selected one from the fruit-basket and transferred it to his own plate.

What was there about it that made Rob so suddenly blush and drop his head? His mother saw him lay down his knife and fork and then start up as though he might be going to leave the table, just as the Major said, "Yes, that is a fine fellow," and took up his knife to cut it.

"Are you sick, Rob," she asked anxiously, but then her attention was diverted: the Major had laid down his knife in dismay, and Rob's father had uttered an exclamation of surprise and drawn something from the Major's plate which looked like a dark, greasy wad of cloth, which had a rank smell about it.

"What's this?" he demanded; "and how did it come in this orange?"

"Sure and it's my lost dish-cloth," exclaimed Susan, before she thought, "and it's been missing since yesterday morning."

"And this is the first day of April," said the Major, quietly.

"Rob," said his father sternly, "you had an orange peel yesterday morning which you remarked would pass for an orange; I don't like to think—"

"And he went into the kitchen directly from the table," remarked his mother suspiciously.

"I didn't know I had left it in the fruit-basket," whimpered the thoroughly mortified Rob; "I—I—intended to give it to lame Patty as a joke, and—and—I must have made a mistake."

"Fie! I hope a son of mine wouldn't think of deceiving a poor cripple in this way!"

Nothing more was said on the subject then, for which Rob was thankful. But as they were leaving the table, the Major said to him, just as though their talk about the sword had not been interrupted at all:

"There was one fellow who wore that sword who dishonored it one day by cowardice."

"Did he run away in some battle?" asked Rob finally, immensely relieved to have the subject changed, but too ill at ease to renew his old interest fully.

"No, he did a worse thing than that: he played a thoughtless, harmless trick on a poor, sick private who was expecting a letter from his mother. It was dastardly, sir."

All the hot flush came back to Rob's cheeks in a second, and tears of shame sprang to his eyes.

"But," went on the Major, without seeming to notice it, "he redeemed himself some; he redeemed himself, and the old sword was brightened up by his bravery and cleverness afterward."

"Do you think I could?" came a faint whisper from the boy.

"Could what? Pshaw! boy, one foolish thing doesn't make a man's character: it's the willingness to undo and do better that counts. I expect you'll be claiming that sword one of these days, and I might as well get ready to give it up."

And that gave Rob the heart to begin and keep up the work of mastering his rash, thoughtless impulses.—Selected.

HELPING A HORSE.

"Mamma, I've been helping a horse pull a load of coal up a hill," merrily shouted a little boy one cold, frosty morning.

"The hill was very slippery, mamma, with frost and snow, and I felt so sad to see the horse struggling to get up. I remembered that last winter papa had some ashes strewn on the road, so I got some in my wheelbarrow and with my spade spread them up the hill.

"The man then said, 'Gee up, my good horse!' and he was soon at the top of the hill. Then, mamma, the man said, 'Thank you, my little man; you have helped my horse to pull this load of coal up the hill.' I feel so happy, mamma."

"You have done a good action, my dear child," replied the kind parent, "one that is not only pleasing to me, but also to your heavenly Father. Never forget to show kindness to animals."—Dumb Animals.

TEDDIE'S POLLIES.

Teddie is a little boy living in the city of New York. Polly is a large green bird, with long red feathers in his wings. Besides this large parrot Teddie has a very little polly. It is fun to see them on the floor together. Big polly says to little polly, "Come along sir." Little polly can't talk. He can only scream.

Big polly talks a great deal for a bird. He calls himself "pretty Tommy Brown." He can cry like a baby and laugh like a child. He can call like the newsboys, "Here's your Evening Telegram," and he can sing, "Not for Joseph" and "Sweet By-and-By."

Big polly cost a hundred dollars. He is almost worth his weight in gold. Teddy likes little polly because he will sit on his finger.—Our Little Ones.

FEEDING THE CHICKENS.

Sweet little Bessie, the farm-house pet,
With mamma has gone to the garden gate
To scatter the corn for the fowls to pick,
As they reach for their breakfasts with motions quick,
And the doves fly down from the ridge-pole high.
And the tame barn sparrows flutter nigh,
For they fear no harm with Bessie near,
And gather close when her voice they hear.

A LITTLE STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Anna and Alice lived in the same house. They were both fond of dolls and both fond of stories. One day it rained, and Anna's tall doll, Jane, was very ill, so the little girls could not go out. Alice had a new book, so she said she would read the stories aloud to please poor Jane. She read:

"There was a man in our town, and he was very wise. He jumped into a brier bush, because he shut his eyes."

"Spell 'jumped,'" said Alice. Anna spelled: "J-u-m-p-e-d, jumped." "Spell 'brier.'" Anna spelled: "B-r-i-e-r, brier." "Spell 'because.'" "B-e-c-a-u-s-e, because." "Anna," said Alice, "you spelled those hard words just as well as our teacher could do." Then Alice read from her book:

"On the limb of a tree sat an old black crow, and he said to himself, said he (as he saw the old farmer go out to sow): 'It is all, it is all for me.'"

"Anna," said Alice, "spell 'farmer.'" "F-a-r-m-e-r," spelled Anna. "Limb." said Alice. "L-i-m-b, limb," said Anna. That is a little word, but it is harder to spell than the others. Alice read on:

"If all the world were apple-pie, and all the seas were ink, and all the trees were bread and cheese, what would we have for drink? A thing like that, so very pat, should make one stop and think."

"Alice," said Anna, "what do you think we would do if those things were to happen?" "Ho!" said Alice, "they could not happen—and then, if they should, I like apple-pie and so do you." Jane did not say a word, so Alice read on:

"Every boyi n the land has ten nails on each hand. Five-and-twenty on hands and feet."

"Oh, Alice! that is not true," said Anna. "Well," said Alice, "if it is not true they should not put it in a book, but we will ask mamma."

Alice ran with the book in her hand to find her mamma. "Mamma," there is something in my new book that is not true," and she read: "Every boy in the land has ten nails on each hand. Five and twenty on hands and feet. There!"

"You can make it true," said Alice's mamma, "if you make a pause after the word hands and another after the word five. You do not like those little marks, but you see what a queer story you make when they are left out. Read it now with the marks in." Alice read:

"Every boy in th eland has ten nails. On each hand five. And twenty on hands and feet."

"Well, I do not like that story at all," said Alice, "and Jane is tired, so I will read only one more."

"Two little girls a-sliding went upon a summer day. The ice was thin and they fell in and then they ran away."

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

Oh, dear, I knew it would be so;
I never can do right;
And everywhere I care to go
Folks scold with all their might.

I got up late to-day I know,
I must admit I'm lazy;
But picture to yourself my woe
To find my things all crazy.

Box, sponges, pencils gone astray,
Hats, aprons laying 'round,
Just where they would be in my way;
My bag could not be found.

But now I'm growing up you see,
And I am doing better;
What everyone does say to me,
I obey to the letter.

No more boxes are here and there;
No more pencils astray;
No hats or aprons lying 'round,
That are right in my way.

But everything is in its place,
Just as it ought to be;
You can tell by my happy face
I'm trying to be neat.

SHARK SARE NOT GAMY.

And When They Are Caught Give Up Without Trouble.

As game fishes the sharks do not, I think, stand high; the most common of them, the dusky shark, when hooked, circles round on the surface, and usually bites off the lines and escapes.

If so hooked that the line cannot be cut, the struggle is furious but short, the shark giving up in much less time than a game fish of half his size, such as the channel bass, salt water trout, or snapper would do.

I once hooked a shark about five feet long, which fought longer than usual, and when brought to gaff he was found to be hooked in a side fin, so that he retained his full powers. So also with the hammer-head.

The shovel nosed shark I have found to be the most active of them. The nurse shark lies on the bottom, and its bite is not felt or its presence known to the angler till he raise shis rod, then the fish comes up like a log without resistance.—Forest and Stream.

ONE, TWO, THREE.

I saw three witches as the wind blew cold,
In a red light to the lee;
Bold they were, and over-bold,
As they sailed over the sea.
Calling for "One, two, three!"
Calling for "One, two, three!"
And I think I can hear
It a-ringing in my ear,
A-calling for their "One, two, three!"

And clouds came over the sky,
And the wind it blew hard and free;
And the waves were bold, and over-bold,
As we sailed over the sea;
Howling for "One, two, three!"
Howling for their "One, two, three!"
Oh, I think I can hear
It a-howling in my ear,
Howling for their "One, two, three!"

And the storm came roaring on,
Such a storm I never did see,
And the storm it was bold, and over-bold,
And as bad as a storm could be;
A-roaring for its "One, two, three!"
A-howling for its "One, two, three!"
Oh, I think I can hear
It a-howling in my ear,
Howling for its "One, two, three!"

And a wave came over the deck,
As big as a wave could be,
And it took away the captain and the mate and a man;
It had got the "One, two, three!"
It had got the "One, two, three!"
And it kept the "One, two, three!"
Oh, I think I can hear
It a-rolling in my ear
As it went with the "One, two, three!"

—Charles Godfrey Leland in Longman's Magazine.

According to foreign papers the Queen of England receives 385,000 pounds sterling annually from the British treasury; the Empress Frederick of Germany, her eldest daughter, 8,000 pounds; the Prince of Wales, 40,000; the Princess of Wales, 10,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, 25,000; Princess Christian, 6,000; Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Lorne, 6,000; the Duke of Connaught, 25,000; the Duchess of Albany, 6,000; the Princess Henry of Battenberg, 6,000; the children of the Prince of Wales, 36,000; the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz of the Cambridge line, 3,000; the Duke of Cambridge, 12,000, and the Princess of Teck, 5,000. Multiply these sums by five and see how many dollars England pays to be ruled over by an imaginary ruler.

STRANGE ADVENTURES

Of a Lone and Shipwrecked Chinaman.

An Island Race of Giants With Queer Customs—How His Cooking Saved Hoo Hin's Life

The reign of Ha Yoo Wong, who built great ships and sailed over the four seas to find new nations, was properly termed the discovery period of the Middle Kingdom. Hoo Hin was a secretary to the captain of one of these exploring ships. After having been upon the great ocean for many moons, during which no land had been seen, the heavens suddenly became dark one day, and a great storm arose, lashing the sea into foam. Suddenly the vessel was driven on land. It was broken into kindling-wood. With the exception of a few fowls and pigs everything was lost except the sailors, who swam ashore.

At daybreak they discovered that they were upon a large island, covered with high mountains and forests of tall trees.

A portion of the men were sent out with Hoo Hin to look for water. In climbing up the mountain side they heard the voices of human beings. Caves were discovered between stupendous docks, from the mouths of which they could see strange heads attached to still stranger bodies. They proved to be the inhabitants of the island, powerfully built men but no women. As soon as girl children were born most of them were given the fruit of a tree that changed them into boys.

They had hideous faces and hairy bodies, entirely nude. Many of them walked on all fours like apes.

At the sight of the sailors they became furious. With stones and clubs they soon killed nearly all the water hunters, except the leader, who ran back to their comrades and told them what had happened. No sooner had they done this than a great drove of the islanders rushed upon the rest of the crew, captured the entire party and bound them to trees with branches and reeds. Then they proceeded to congregate around the yet warm carcasses of the dead sailors and began to devour them raw, like hungry wolves. Next they caught the pigs and ate them alive while the poor animals were screaming with pain. There remained half a dozen pigs not slain, when Hoo Hin, who was bound to the nearest tree, had got his hands free. He motioned to the savages not to eat any more in that horrible fashion.

After much pantomime they let him loose to see what he would show them. Hoo Hin quickly killed one of the pigs with a dagger, hastily built a fire, impaled the pork upon a stake, and slowly roasted it brown. He then gave a piece to each astonished savage, who tasted it. They then looked at each other and began to howl with delight. They wanted more. From that moment Hoo Hin and the only other remaining sailor were kept busy roasting the remaining pigs and fowls to feed the hundreds of dancing men around them. To make the meat taste still better, Hoo sprinkled salt water upon it as a seasoning. The second course made a greater hit, and Hoo Hin and his companion's bodies were safe from the fate of the pigs. They were made chefs of the king, who was a giant eight feet in height and proportionately large.

Hoo Hin was soon after left alone on the island by the sudden death of his only companion, the sailor.

Hoo Hin was shown over the other side of the big mountain. To his surprise, the entire inhabitants there were all women. Like their neighbors on the other side of the mountain, they were without any garments.

The two parts of the race met on the top of the mountain on fixed feast days. When a boy reached 10 years he was sent to the other side of the mountain. He was only allowed to return at the age of 18 to select a mate.

On account of Hoo Hin's handsome face and his accomplishments as a cook, the queen's own daughter fell in love with him at first sight. Thereafter Hoo Hin spent all his spare moments in climbing to the mountain's summit to meet her.

Fifteen years after he had become "the royal chef" to his nude majesty, Hoo Hin one day beheld a sail far off upon the ocean. He built a large fire upon the shore to attract the ship's attention. He had two sons and a daughter. He placed the two former at the fire to keep it replenished with fuel and kept on signaling until the rescuers came. The vessel proved to be one of the sister ships of the one that was wrecked under Hoo Hin's command. He left the second son ashore to take care of his mother and sister, while he and the eldest born went aboard and sailed to China.

The boy proved to be not only a giant in stature, but in prowess and wisdom. He soon became an able soldier in the Imperial army, was promoted to be a general, and at last became a great man under the emperor. Then it was he brought home the rest of his father's strange family, whose appearance in China afterward created much curiosity.

WONG CHIN FOO.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

How are you progressing with your prize stories, my dear young friends? Hands up now, how many are really going to try to get a handsome book this month? We are going to give one for the best story sent to me, Peter Buzzer, before April 15th, written by a boy or girl 15 years of age or under. Remember to write plainly and upon but one side of the paper.

I want to hear from more of my young readers. I should be very glad to get a letter from every boy and girl who reads the Children's Hour.

We have some very nice letters this week, one from an 11-year-old girl, and several more than are quite interesting.

Did you try your wits on the Puzzler last week? Send your answers to me and the names of all who are successful will be printed. As ever

Your Friend,
PETER BUZZER.

Six Years Old.

Mr. Peter Buzzer: The census man came around the other day, and when I saw him I shouted: "Here is the dog," and ma said: "He isn't looking for the dog." When the policeman came in the dog was so happy to see him. The man asked ma all our names, and when she was through he said: "Any more names to tell?" and she said: "Yes, two birds, a cat and a dog." Then the man laughed and said: "I don't want their names." Papa says this is foolish, but ma reads me letters from the boys, and I want to write, too, to see if you will put mine in. I am only 6 years old.

TOMMY CARROLL.

Dayton, O.

A Wapakoneta Girl.

Dear Mr. Buzzer: I thought I would write a little letter.

I am a little girl 11 years old.

I have a nice time. I go to school; I have only half a mile to go.

I have a doll; I have a cat. I play with my doll and cat.

We take the Bee and I like to read the stories in it.

I have a little brother 2 years old.

ZELLA BURDEN.

Wapakoneta, Ohio.

A Generous Deed.

I will tell you what I did with my Christmas stocking. First I thought I would give the stocking to one of the little pickaninnies who live in the colored row a few streets from me.

Then I thought I would give it to 4-year-old Ethel, whose papa was killed on the railroad last summer.

I get a penny for every errand I do for mamma, and I spent 50 cents for a jointed doll, all dressed in pink, with little slippers, and put a monkey, a candy cane, bonbon snappers and little toys in the stocking.

Don't you think she was glad when she saw it?

PERRY F.

Jersey City.

Some Nice Pets.

Dear Mr. Buzzer: I have a dog, two cats and four pigs. My cats' names are Snowball and Nip. The dog's name is Truce. He is a little shepherd dog and has very long hair. I am trying to be kind to all dumb animals and I try to get all others to do the same.

SALLIE W.

Angola, Ind.

A Western Girl.

Mr. Buzzer: My papa has the Weekly Bee sent to him every week, and I like to read the Children's Hour. I have not thought to write before, but seeing that so many other girls and boys do, I thought I would try it. I have lots of pets. I have a pussy cat, a dog, four dolls, a pony and pony cart, which I ride in in summer, and a little sleigh for winter. I also have a bicycle which I ride in summer.

Hoping to hear from you soon and to see my letter published, I remain,

DAISY M.

Minn.

THE PUZZLER.

Riddles.

1. What quadrupeds are admitted to balls, operas and evening parties?
2. What is the difference between a window facing the street and a person with the lumbago?
3. How would you express in one word having met a doctor of medicine?
4. How would you apparently increase the speed of a slow boat and yet, in reality, reduce it to nothing?
5. Why does a dentist seem to be a melancholy man?

Drop Letter.

I—t—l—d—o—s—f—a—i—.
I—t—l—g—a—n—o—s—n—.
M—k—t—e—l—h—y—c—a—.
A—d—h—p—e—s—n—l—n—.

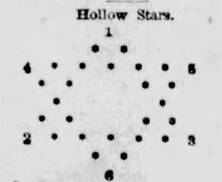
Hidden Generals.

1. Toshgawinn.
2. Eel.
3. Tragn.
4. Labrivo.
5. Edenaxlar.
6. Panolon.
7. Woerilnasl.
8. Nahbilan.
9. Sucry.
10. Elrhemcangs

Riddle.

I dwell between England and Scotland; many people play me, and I play many pranks; when I am long I weary people, and when I am very severe I often make them ill; I visit everybody once a year, but in New England few enjoy my coming.

Hollow Stars.



1 to 2. Superintendence.
1 to 3. One of two baskets suspended from the back of a beast of burden, in which fruit and other things are carried.
4 to 5. A battle fought on Jan. 16, 1809.
2 to 3. An American statesman who was born on Jan. 18, 1782.
4 to 6. One who mounts.
5 to 6. An officer of the King of England's forest.

A DEPARTURE FOR YALE.

Woman to Take the Degree of Ph. D.

Not Meant As a Step Toward Co-Education, However—Prof. Newton Interviewed.

New Haven, Conn., March 26.—The Yale corporation has decided to greatly extend the post-graduate work of the university, and at the opening of the next academic year to admit women to the course and the degree of Ph. D.

Twenty scholarships of $100 each, enough to pay tuition, or five fellowships of $400 each, have been created. These are open to graduates of all colleges.

Prof. Newton said: "Hitherto only graduates of Yale have been given opportunities to take scholarships, which will hereafter be opened to graduates of all colleges. It is proposed to give women a two years' course and confer upon them the degree of Doctor of Philosophy."

Another of the faculty said: "The probable influence of this movement—in which Yale is thus the first of the great universities of this country to take part—upon the preparation of women for the work of teaching is obvious. Other measures for increasing greatly the number of scholarships and fellowships, open to all graduates, for strengthening Yale's already strong hold upon the smaller western colleges, and for increasing its means for the higher professional education of teachers, are in process of preparation."

Prof. A. T. Hadley said: "There is no special significance attached to this action on the part of the university authorities, except as marking the general movement of advancement and university extension, which is now taking place. The throwing open of the graduate courses to women is with a view to furthering the advancement of the higher education of women, so that the graduates of colleges like Vassar may employ the advantages of post-graduate courses at Yale. There is, however, no idea involved of co-education in the undergraduate department."

LOSING A BOY.

An Experience with Lucius in the Erie Depot.

I entered the waiting-room of the Erie depot the other day, just as a woman was calling out and attracting general attention, says the New York World. In a corner of the room was a family huddled up by themselves, consisting of father, mother and five children. They were eating crackers and cheese and drinking milk from a bottle and were going west by an evening train.

"Where's Lucius—who's seen Lucius?" the mother was demanding, as she stood up, with a cracker in one hand and a piece of cheese in the other.

"Hain't Lucius here?" queried the father, thickly, as he looked around.

"No, he hain't."

"Count up and see. Here, you young 'uns, keep quiet till yer mother counts."

"Harry, Mary, Susan, John, Emeline, you'n me—Lucius is gone!" she exclaimed, as she grew more agitated.

"He hasn't gone far, I guess," replied the husband, as he continued eating. "I saw him crawling under the bench only five minutes ago."

"Then why didn't you keep an eye on him? You wouldn't care if half the family got lost!"

"The family is all right, and there hain't no use raisin' the roof off the house. Some of you young uns look around and find him."

"And git lost themselves! Reuben, you stir your boots and find out whether that boy is alive or dead!"

Reuben muttered his disgust as he quit his luncheon, and walked around the room. Everybody in the place was now interested, and everybody looked under benches, up at the ceiling and in the corners in search of the lost boy. He was not in the room, and when the husband announced the fact to his wife she shouted:

"Then go'n look outdoors fur him! You do take things the coolest of any man I ever heard of! Sposen that boy has been run over or drownded?"

"Lucius hain't no hand to get killed, but I 'spose I'll have to look around or you'll go crazy. Drat that boy, but what does he mean by actin' up this way?"

As the father started for the door, chewing crackers and cheese as he moved, the mother appealed to us:

"Some of you please go along with him. He's slower than molasses in January, and Lucius could be drownded a dozen times over afore he could walk around the depot."

As many as ten of us went out to join in the search. We divided off and went in various directions and inquires were made and places inspected.

"Maybe that he is drownded," said the father, who accompanied a party of us along the wharf, "but I don't think so. He's bin brung up to keep away from water. I never knowed him to even play in a mud-puddle."

We consoled him as best we could, though he didn't seem to be overanxious, and a quarter of an hour had been spent in the search when a messenger came running after us to say that Lucius was found. He had been following a street car to see if it was alive. When we got back to the waiting-room he sat in the midst of the family with his back humped up and his face drawn out of shape, while the mother was breathing hard and blowing on the palm of her right hand to cool it.

"Didn't I tell ye he wasn't drownded nor nuthin'?" said the father.

"But he might a bin fur all of you!" she snapped.

"Bin a-lickin' him?"

"Yes, I have, and he orter have more! Now, then, Reuben Skimmerhorn, you sot down here and keep an eye on at least half of these young uns, or they may wander all over the state of New Jersey, fur all I care! I'm jest tuckered out a-fussin' with 'em, and I don't popose to keep my temper much longer, no matter how many folks is around or what they think of me!"

That settled it. Reuben "sot," and though I hung around for a quarter of an hour longer, his eye was fastened on three of the children with such a steadfast glare that one of them went to sleep, and the other two sat down on the floor and softly finished the remainder of the cheese.

IS THERE ANY HUMBLEST MAN?

Somehow it comes natural to the humblest man to say "they" when speaking of wicked people, and "we" when he talks of the faithful and good.—Atchison Globe.

HOW TO GO ABROAD.

A Cheap Trip Across the Deep.

Two Hundred Dollars Pays the Bill.

An Interesting Story of How Two Bees Took in the Sights Beyond the Stormy Ocean.

As spring approaches the young man who works in office or shop all the year round, begins to plan how he can best spend the vacation he expects to enjoy some time during the summer. Many young men have an inclination to travel abroad but are deterred by the erroneous idea that foreign travel is a luxury to be indulged in only by the wealthy.

This idea is entirely wrong, and almost any young man who has been saving his earnings can make a short tour in Europe upon a comparatively small amount of money.

In the fall of 1890, two Bee reporters made such a trip and found it full of pleasure and profit. Out of our salaries we had saved $200 each for the expenses of our vacation. After a brief peep into steamship and railway guides we resolved to spend our holiday in Europe.

It cost us $25 apiece out of our savings for round trip tickets to New York, where we embarked on the steamer. Yet with the remainder of our money we spent a week in Ireland, nearly two in England, one in Paris and two more traveling on the continent, visiting Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Bonn, Coblence, St. Goar, Mayence, Strasburg and Heidleberg.

We did no tramping but traveled comfortably by railway and steamboat and boarded at good hotels. We visited all the principal places of interest in the cities where we stopped and although we had no money to spend on souvenirs and the various trinkets that are such a temptation to travelers, yet we returned home refreshed in mind and body and with a store of knowledge and experience worth many times the small cost of the trip.

We have often been asked how we managed and our explanations have been instrumental in inducing many of our friends to take the same trip and with like pleasant results.

A Popular Deception.

Many people of intelligence and culture seem to have an idea that a tour abroad is a tremendous undertaking and very costly. We found it far otherwise, and it is a fact that in a circuit of a few hundred miles in western Europe there is more to be seen that is instructive and pleasing than in any other spot of equal size in the world.

The story of our tour may be of interest and the suggestions on preparation and traveling expenses may be of assistance to some young man who desires to take a similar trip.

To begin with I would say that is is cheaper and better for two young men to travel together. They can make savings that one person can not and if difficulties arise, two heads are better than one. Two can also travel to better advantage than larger parties and they have no restraint on their actions but can wander wherever fancy may lead, and this is half the pleasure of traveling. There are various agencies who organize "personally conducted" parties for any part of the world, at moderate cost. These parties, however, are hurried from one place to another and get but a very slight glance at the places visited.

Two persons traveling together can get every advantage in railroad, hotel and steamer rates and thus a saving can be made.

Our railway and steamship tickets for the round trip were purchased from a local ticket agent. The railroad fare to New York was $25, as previously mentioned, and our steamship passage was second cabin by the Inman line to Queenstown and Liverpool. The fare is $35 each way, but as we purchased both round trip tickets from the same agent, he divided his commission with us and the tickets cost us $65 each.

On the Big New York.

Our outward voyage was made on the City of New York and was delightful. The second cabin accommodations were commodious and comfortable, while the meals were excellent and well served. Our voyage was an ocean race between the City of New York and the big White Star liner, Teutonic. As the two great ships were in sight of each other most of the time, the excitement on board was intense and cheers long and loud resounded from the decks when our ship proved to be the winner by about half an hour.

We left the ship at Queenstown, spent several days at Cork, visited famous Blarney Castle and kissed the Blarney Stone in the old-time way, then went to Dublin, where we spent three days. Our railroad fare to Dublin, third class, was $3.60 each.

In Cork we stopped at one of the best hotels in the city at a cost of about $2 per day and in Dublin we lodged in one of the small "Temperance Hotels," where we obtained excellent rooms and board for $1 per day. We found these temperance hotels in the United Kingdom to be just the sort for us, as they are always respectable and well furnished, yet with very moderate rates.

Across the Irish Sea.

From Dublin we crossed the Irish Sea in one of the London & Northwestern Railway company's steamers and, landing at Holyhead, traveled third class to London over the same railroad. In this trip we met our first adventure caused by short finances, yet we were put to but small inconvenience and came out all right. Before leaving home we had purchased postal money orders, payable to self in London, and these orders contained all of our funds except about eight pounds of English money, which we had obtained without exchange and which we intended should pay our expenses until we reached London and cashed our orders. This ready money did suffice for our expenses in Ireland, but we had nothing to spare and were only able to purchase our tickets to London by going without our supper. This fare was $5.46 and we landed in the great metropolis of the world next morning with but a "fi'pence" of cash between us.

Nevertheless we went to a cosy little hotel on Southampton Row and after engaging a room for the week and eating a hearty breakfast we spent our last coin for 'bus fare to the postoffice. Here we presented our money orders and each received 24 gold sovereigns in return. We carried this English gold with us during the trip and found that it passed current in the different countries of the continent and was much more convenient than drafts or letters of credit.

Seven Days in London.

We stayed in London seven days, saw the principal sights and attended one of the theaters each evening. With a pocket guide-book, containing sectional maps of the city, we had no difficulty in finding our way about, either in the daytime or at night. Indeed, we found much pleasure in long, aimless rambles at night through the crooked streets and narrow lanes of the great city and when we were ready to return we could easily pick out the shortest route to our hotel.

Here in London, one day, we encountered a trio of "bunco" men who tried their game on us, but after being driven about the city and sumptuously dined at their expense, we failed to part with our money as they expected and they found that we were not so innocent as they had supposed.

Our hotel bill in London, for lodging, breakfast and laundry, amounted to two pounds, eight shillings and one penny, or $11.69 for both. Our luncheons and suppers we obtained at small cost in some cheap, but respectable, restaurant near which we happened to be at meal time. These meals generally cost us about a six-pence each.

We enjoyed remarkably fine weather while in the city and experienced none of the inconveniences of London fog.

A Tour of the Continent.

Before leaving London we purchased, at one of the tourist agencies, round trip tickets for our tour on the continent, and hotel coupons for 20 days' board, ten for each, good at hotels in every principal city. Our tickets were for first-class on steamers and second-class on the railways and cost seven pounds, one shilling and seven pence, or $34.26. The hotel coupons cost us eight pounds, ten shillings or $41.12. We found these coupons very convenient and by using them we lessened our bill at several places.

From London we went to Antwerp, Belgium, by way of Harwich, and spent a day in this quaint old Flemish town, the home of Rubens and VanDyke.

Our next stopping place was Brussels, the beautiful capital of this little kingdom, and here we spent two days. From Brussels we went to Cologne and spent a day and a half. In these three cities we used our hotel coupons.

Up the Rhine.

From Cologne we started up the historic and picturesque Rhine by steamer, and occupied a week on the journey to Mayence, stopping at Bonn, Coblence and St. Goar. In these places we avoided the larger hotels and lodged in some of the queer little German taverns, where the expenses were very small, and although not so pretentious, we obtained good rooms and clean, wholesome food. In these small hotels we gained a much better idea of the German people than we could have in the larger hotels usually frequented by tourists. We could speak no language save our mother tongue, and in Bonn and St. Goar there was no one about our hotel to speak English, yet we had no trouble in securing accommodations.

The beautiful Rhine with its vine-clad mountains and historic castles needs no praises from me. Suffice it to say that it was one of the most enjoyable parts of our journey and also the cheapest.

We left the steamer at the princely city of Mayence, where part of a day was delightfully spent. From there we went to Heidelberg, the great German University town, where is located what is considered the finest castle ruin in all Europe. Here we stayed three days and profitable ones they were.

Next we spent a day at Strasburg and after a night's journey reached Paris, a fitting climax to our travels.

Here we made our home at a centrally-located hotel on the Rue Richelieu and used our coupons. After a week of sight-seeing at the gay French capital we commenced our return journey, reaching London by way of Dieppe and New Haven.

On the Return Trip.

After two more days in this city, a day in Chester and two days in Liverpool we again boarded an ocean steamer, this time bound for America. Our homeward voyage was on the City of Chicago, a smaller ship of the Inman line. Her second cabin accommodations were not nearly so good as those on the City of New York and I would advise any one taking such a tour as ours to engage passage on one of the large, fast steamers, as their second cabin is almost equal to the first cabin on many of the smaller ships. A great saving of time can also be made, and this is a valuable consideration to one on such a trip. Our outward voyage to Queenstown was made in 5 days, 23 hours, and 14 minutes, while the return trip occupied 12 days.

Thus we ended a tour in which we visited some of the principal cities of the world and gained a considerable insight into the manners and customs of several different nations. In this brief account I have given the principal details and the cost of our journey, which can easily be made again for the same money.

Pitfalls for the Gullible.

But the tourist who would be economical must be wary and ever on the alert as he will find many traps and pitfalls and at every turn some one to wheedle away his money, if possible. We made a great saving by not feeing everybody, as some travelers do. When we were rendered a service we did not begrudge a small "tip," but the many lackeys about the hotels and stations received nothing from us. Our baggage consisted of two small valises apiece, and as we could easily handle them ourselves we had no expenses in this quarter. Many tourists think that guides are necessary everywhere, but we found that we could generally get along better without them, and when we wished to go from one point to another in the large cities we traveled by 'bus or street railway, as the people do, and this saved the cab fares.

In making such a tour as I have described it is necessary to make a careful preparation and apportion the amount that is to be expended on each part of the journey and then closely follow out the plan adopted. In this manner one can travel over almost any part of Europe and a tour abroad will be found both easy and profitable, and the tourist, if he is of an observing nature, will have an experience that will prove of incalculable benefit in after life.

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"She fell exhausted from nervous weakness while returning from work."

Ah, women, you only can understand this.

You women, saleslgirls, and you who are confined in offices, mills and factories, how heavy is your drudgery, how wearing upon your nerves, how exhausting to your strength, how blighting to your beauty. You are often nervous, generally weak, AND ALWAYS TIRED. You feel languid, low-spirited, lifeless and miserable, experience a faintness, sense of fullness or bloating after meals, irregular appetite, constipation, headache, wake unrefreshed from sleep, have malaria, weak back, back-ache, bearing down pains, irregularities. And during spring you always feel worse.

Thousands also have had the Grip which has left them with weak nerves and debilitated bodies.

The great nerve strengthener and female restorative is Dr. Greene's Nervura. No remedy in the world is so sure to restore strength to the weakened and worn-out nerves, bring the bloom of health to the cheeks, strength to the limbs and vigor to the whole system. Use it and it will give you strength for your work. IT IS THE BEST OF ALL SPRING MEDICINES. Purely vegetable and harmless. Druggists, $1.00.

"It is with great gratitude that I say Dr. Greene's Nervura has done wonders for me. My nerves had become so weak as to render me incapable of fulfilling my duties. I had no confidence in myself. I would at times grow so weak THAT IT SEEMED AS IF I SHOULD NEVER BE ABLE TO MOVE AGAIN. I could not remember anything. Dreadful shooting pains occurred frequently all through my eyes and head; often severe headache would follow which would prostrate me for hours. Physicians said no help was possible.

"I began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura and found by the time I had taken the first bottle THAT I HAD BEEN GREATLY BENEFITED. I continued its use and am now doing my work and have gained my original health again.

ANNA KING,

136 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa."

Dr. Greene, the successful

THE RECOMPENSE.

He is not worthy, so you say,
And hence my love is thrown away.
You say: Of nature weak and small,
Giving not much but asking all,
He hath not grace to value it.
This love so almost infinite.
And if or not your words are true,
'Tis thus and thus I answer you:
According to my cup I must
Pour out my wine, although the dust
Doth drink it up, when it should be
A living draught perpetually;
And I must break my wheaten bread
Though none upon its strength are fed.
Remember that I must give as
I have to give, not as he has.
And that my nature, dear, not his,
The measure of my giving is.
Remember love's heaven lies within
The heart that loves; that it doth win
From its own great munificence,
Its amplest, truest recompense.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Food That Should Be Given to Cows.

It is not only the pasture that is harmed by turning the stock out too early in the spring, but often the stock suffers as well. It does not do stock of any sort good to be exposed to chilling winds and rains after having been closely housed all winter, and dairy cattle in particular will shrink in their milk to a degree that few will believe until they have experimented to their sorrow. Sudden changes of any sort in food, care, or atmospheric conditions, are to be avoided as much as possible.

There is not much question but that an animal receives more nutrition from a given amount of grain that is finely ground than if it is fed whole, but there is one objection to ground feed, and that is that the mass put into the stomach is apt to solidify and become difficult for the digestive juices to act upon. This trouble may be easily met by feeding in connection with it some coarser ration. By far the best method is to mix the ground feed thoroughly with cut hay. By this means the assimilation of the grain will be as nearly complete as it is possible to accomplish.

Now that the stock will soon be going out to pasture, take care that their wants are not neglected in some small matters. In the matter of salt, for instance, do not let them go for a week at a time without it. Keep it in some convenient place where they can help themselves, and they will take no more than they need. Put some rock salt out in the pasture, and the cattle will come and lick it every day, and there will be very little waste.

A farmer must know a little of everything—more than any other man whatsoever. He must know something of the laws of mechanics, and that, too, to apply in the commonest occupations of the farm. For instance, in hitching to the plow the shorter the hitch the lighter the draft, other things being equal, but too short a hitch will increase the draft by making the plow run on its heel. Look to this matter carefully. Another thing connected with draft, which one does not have to be much of a mechanic to know, is that a dull tool increases the draft and a sharp tool lessens it. So, to get through the spring plowing in good shape see that the plowshare is kept well sharpened.

Sudden changes in feeding is to be avoided in the dairy, but experiments with different feeds or different combinations are always in order. The point to be aimed at is not merely to produce this at the least cost. Sometimes this can be done by selling the articles grown upon the farm—oats, corn, etc.—and buying mill feed. In order to determine this it is necessary to keep close watch of the market fluctuations and to study the relative feeding values of different items. Every farmer who feeds stock of any sort for any purpose should possess himself of one of the best and most recent works on the subject. Money is lost constantly by otherwise good farmers, simply because of ignorance regarding the best uses of food.

There are a good many different excuses invented by farmers who are not energetic enough to better their methods, but of all the foolish reasons for poor farming the worst is that of the man who is afraid of producing too much. There is no danger of the market ever being overstocked or the interests of farmers in general suffering because each one is doing his level best; but if each one does not do his very best, then that one is surely going to suffer for it, and if an entire community fails to do its best then that community will suffer. The most prosperous agricultural communities are those in which each member is making his own land produce to the utmost, and where industry and intelligence go hand in hand on every farm. If a man is too lazy, or shiftless or ignorant to farm properly, let him admit it, but never try to excuse it. There is no excuse for it.

Of course it is possible to keep cattle on food that contains barely enough nutrition to sustain life, but when such a practice is followed there need be no expectation of getting a profit from the stock, for it can not be done. The valuable elements of the food go to repair the waste of animal tissues, and there is nothing left to make again; but beyond this point the more food an animal can be made to take and assimilate the better the profit should be, for the excess goes directly to form some valuable product—flesh, wool, milk, etc.

One of the worst things that has happened to the dairy interests in this country for a long time has been the "boom" in creamery building. By the "boom" is meant the practice of creamery firms of sending agents through the country to "talk up" creamery building, and to induce communities to start expensive establishments without any regard to the suitableness, or otherwise, of the locality or to the question of prospective success. Where this method is pursued the buyers usually pay about double for their outfit, and so start with a dead weight of unproductive capital against them. The creamery is a good thing—in its proper place—but it should never be started until it has a guaranteed patronage of at least 300 cows for eight months out of the 12, and for at least two years ahead. Then put not more than $1,500 into the "plant," and in buying deal with principals, and not with agents. Creameries started on this basis are usually successful, and such have done a great deal to advance the dairy interests of the country at large.

Diversified farming is the surest, even if it is not the most rapid, road to independence. It is pretty comprehensive, and if followed out to the fullest extent and to the full meaning of the term it will demand a man who has the ability to both plan and execute. It is rarely indeed that one who follows this method will fail to be self-sustaining, even in the poorest years, and he will not be apt to be heavily burdened with debts, contracted to carry him through a year of crop failure. In the first place, his effort will be directed toward the production of everything needed for the sustenance of himself, his family and his working stock, so far as his soil and location will permit of this. Then will come some "money crop" for the market and the raising of live stock and the growing of such crops as will be required to feed them up to full maturity. Such a man will fatten his own beef, pork and mutton upon his own home-grown hay and corn, and his table will be supplied the whole year round with healthful and nutritious food. He will raise two colts from the mares that do the work upon his farm, keep a few well-bred and well-fed hogs, probably a small flock of sheep, and he will have a garden and berry patch and orchard that will be envied by his richer neighbor. He will be freer from care than the man who has staked everything on a single crop, and the chances are that he comes out at the end of the year with quite as much net profit.—Cleveland Press.

Plans for Summer Gardening.

The season is rapidly approaching when the plans for the summer garden must be made and the preparation for carrying out those plans begun. It is not too early to begin to prepare the ground. A writer for Country Gentleman says:

Now, in the depth of winter, much of the preparation of the vegetable garden may be advanced, that early crops may be started and successfully grown. The ground should be in the finest condition. Natural or else artificial drainage is indispensable, for the garden, which is a mass of mud when the frost disappears, will be a month late with its crops. We have described on a former occasion the mode of cutting ditches in winter if needed, but most owners have had intelligence enough to make this provision before attempting anything further. Additional fertility may be imparted by winter manuring. Let it be all broken fine and evenly spread on the frozen ground or snow. Then, as soon as thawing occurs in spring, it may be well mixed with the upper soil with the light harrow or cultivator. It should not be turned under without this thorough inter-mixture. Manure in lumps is of far less value than when finely diffused. A well-drained garden may be put in order for planting very early, and well enriched for the growth of early vegetables by doing as much of the work in winter as practicable.

For the successful growth of garden crops, including the germination of the seed, a finely pulverized soil is all-important. Coarse lumps will only touch the seeds in a few points, and the rest will be in contact with air cavities; while a fine soil will fully encase the seeds and impart all needed moisture to them. Hence the importance of an early preparation of the ground, by thorough drainage, pulverized manure and the use of the light plow and cultivator as soon as the condition of the ground will admit in early spring.

The failure of seed to grow is sometimes charged to the seedman, when in fact it is really owing to the bad condition of the ground. In a mass of clods a small percentage only will germinate; in a fine mellow garden there is no reason why every seed should not be fully supplied with moisture and all would grow.

Inexperienced gardeners often cause failure by burying seed too deep, which a coarsely pulverized soil appears to require for moisture. But when reduced to fine powder a shallow covering, with the moisture which it supplies, will be more successful. Small seeds, like those of turnips and celery and even those as coarse as beets, must not be covered at much depth; but corn and peas and other course kinds may be buried deeper beneath the surface, provided sufficient moisture is supplied them. The importance of a shallow planting with fine earth was strikingly shown when a raw hand was set to plant a crop of garden beets. The owner was absent, and he did not know that the novice buried the seed four inches, doing what he thought was thorough work. The job was not quite finished, and the owner planted the remainder of the seed the next day in the few minutes he had to spare, covering them hardly an inch. The result was that the deep planting did not come up, and the seedsman would have been charged with fraud if the shallow-covered seed had not appeared in profuse abundance.

Oat Smut and Treatment.

This question has been under experiment at the Ohio experiment station for four years. In 1888 the largest yield came from plots seeded at the rate of five and six pecks to the acre. In 1889 the yield from the plots seeded at the rate of five, six, seven and eight pecks was practically the same. In 1890 the results were very irregular, owing to the disease of oats so prevalent that year. The plots receiving five, ten and twelve pecks gave the largest yields. In 1891 the experiment was duplicated, two varieties of oats being used. The work was done on land very uniform in quality, and the season was favorable. The results are given in the following table:

Seed per acre.	Wideawake. Yield per acre.	Clydesdale. Yield per acre.
4 pecks.	44.1 bushels.	39.1 bushels
5 "	45.6 "	41.1 "
6 "	49.7 "	40.1 "
7 "	50.9 "	42.2 "
8 "	50.3 "	42.4 "
9 "	45.9 "	39.5 "

It will be seen that with both varieties the largest yield came from seeding at the rate of seven and eight pecks per acre. The Wideawake weighed 28 1-2 to 30 1-2 pounds per bushel, and the Clydesdale 35 1-2 to 37. In both cases the lightest oats came from the four-peck rate of seeding, and the heaviest from the seven-peck rate.

Repeated experiments, made at the Ohio experiment station and elsewhere, prove beyond doubt that the loose smut of oats may be almost completely prevented by dipping the seed in hot water. To do this, have two vessels, in one of which water is kept heated to about 120 degrees, and in the other to about 135 degrees. Have a loosely made basket, with a wire or cloth cover, and considerably smaller than the vessel containing the hot water. Fill the basket with oats, fasten down the cover and set it in the vessel in which the water is heated to 120 degrees. Let stand ten minutes or more, shaking occasionally, so as to get the oats warmed up to this point, then take out and dip quickly into the water heated to 135 degrees, shake or stir vigorously for five minutes, then remove and spread out to dry.

Tests made at the experiment stations of Kansas and Indiana show that this treatment not only prevents smut, but increases the yield of grain to an amount considerably greater than that represented by the smutted heads, and this amount, as shown by actual count made at the Ohio station, is often much greater than is suspected.

The Handling of Cows for Profit.

Thrifty Farmer writes: "The cow that can make 500 pounds of butter in a year, is worth fully $500 as an investment, for her calf, if well sired, is worth all it costs to keep the mother a year." At first glance it might seem that this was not true, but when we come to inquire into the business we find that it is true that as a business investment a cow that will make 500 pounds of butter in a year is well worth $500. The butter at the low average price of 25 cents a pound would be worth $125, or at 30 cents it would be worth $150. Five hundred pounds is about the yield of four scrub cows and we only have the one cow to feed, but that is no objection at all; in dairying we use cows to convert feed into milk. As there is just so much butter in a bushel of feed, if we can get out more profitably by feeding it to one cow instead of four, we make that much gain, because in the one case we have only one cow to supply with a life ration, while in the other we have three or four. And there is one other point to which we wish to call attention. If we have a few extra good cows instead of a large lot of average ones, the risk of loss is less by the various diseases to which cows are subject. If we only have ten good cows, the losses would, in all probability, be less in proportion than if we had twenty or thirty average cows, for we could, and no doubt would, give the ten cows more personal attention than the larger lot of the others; it holds good in all cases that we give better care to that which pays us best. To go back—while we would not advise the purchase of cows for dairy work at $500 a head (though a 500-pound cow is worth it), yet we would advise the purchase of extra good cows at an extra price rather than to buy average cows at an average price. Each one must be governed by his own circumstances in regard to experience in handling cows, making and marketing butter, and all that pertains to first-class dairying as to what price he shall pay for cows, but he must understand one thing plainly, that a cow must be up to a certain standard in order to pay any profit. When she goes beyond that standard she rapidly increases in value until finally we arrive at the cow that will make 500 pounds of butter in a year and be worth as an investment $500.

How to Feed the Soil.

This is the season when the farmer expends the largest sum for fertilizers, and he can easily make a mistake by procuring something that may not be as beneficial as that which he can procure by first studying the requirements of the several crops to be grown, and by aiming to supply the soil with the kind of food in which it may be deficient. It requires two or three years' observation and carefully conducted experiments to be perfectly familiar with fertilizers and the necessities of the soil, but the farmers should aim, as far as possible, to supply the different crops with those foods best adapted for their use.

Some crops, such as clover, grass, beans, peas and potatoes, may require more potash than nitrogen and the phosphates. All plants that produce seeds take more than those which are cut in the green condition. Lime is one of the essential plant foods, but it is applied whenever plaster or superphosphites is used; yet the air-slaked lime itself is one of the best chemical agents that can be applied, and the good effects of lime are also noticed when wood ashes are used, as lime is one of the principal ingredients of ashes. Phosphoric acid abounds largely in all grains and seeds, and also in beans. The straw of wheat, potato vines, turnip leaves, tobacco and clover take up lime largely, yet there is but little lime required for the grains. The straw of wheat requires three times as much potash as the grain, and the same may be said of many other grain crops.

The exact value of a ton of manure cannot be estimated, as it depends on the manner of its preservation, the amount of water contained, and the foods from which it was produced; but 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid, 12 pounds of potash, and 15 pounds of lime will cover all the plant food in some kinds of manure. The farmer who has fed mostly straw, or coarse foods, will find his manure lacking in plant food, but on those farms where linseed meal and cottonseed meal, with grain and bran, are used the manure will be almost a complete fertilizer. The best guide in selecting fertilizers is to avoid those kinds that did not show an advantage in their favor last year, as such are not needed by the soil. Procure those substances that have been tested with good results. Test all fertilizers on small plots also, for observation.—Philadelphia Record.

Poultry Notes.

Jno. W. Caughey, of Pittsburg, Pa., has the following in Woman's Work:

Systematic and regular times for feeding are the keys to successful poultry farming. Have a fixed hour at which to feed, and feed at that time, day after day.

Dry saw-dust makes an excellent litter for the floor of the poultry house, but straw is preferable, if cut into convenient lengths. Scatter all grain feed in this, and make the fowls scratch for it.

You may inbreed your fowls to a certain extent, but the majority of poultry keepers had much better steer clear of it. Add fresh blood each year by the purchase of a male to head your pen.

Fowls that are confined in shall runs should be fed green food, in some form, every day or two. Cabbage is excellent for them; suspend a head a few inches from the floor and let them pick at it.

Supply a feed trough to each pen, in which to feed all soft food, and keep it sweet and clean by scalding out two or three times a week. Feed no more at a time than they will eat up cleanly.

Our pleasure in poultry keeping is in direct proportions to the profit, and to secure the latter we must take pleasure in administering to their every want. Never neglect them a single hour.

Do not overcrowd your coops. This is the cause of more disease and death than any one thing connected with poultry keeping. Keep no more fowls than you can give ample space to. Do not attempt to keep twenty or thirty fowls where accommodations are hardly at hand for a dozen.

Did you ever feed your fowls that are yarded, with green sugar corn fodder? It should be chopped up as fine as possible, and the hens will eat it with great relish. Such green food is essential to the health of any flock of fowls, and must not be overlooked.

Damp, unclean, poorly ventilated houses are a fruitful cause of disease; young chicks especially being easy victims. Clean coops, a dry location for your houses, and runs with proper ventilation is the only way to keep them and expect health and success. Are your quarters so kept?

Economy in feeding the young and growing chicks is best secured by feeding them liberally, so as to keep up a continuous growth. The successful woman with poultry is a generous feeder, yet not extravagant. There are so many things to learn about this matter of proper feeding.

All broiler raisers agree upon one point and that is, the best chick is the one produced by the Leghorn male with hens of one of the larger breeds. The Leghorn gives form and quick growth to the chicks. Broilers are hatched in December and put on the markets in February March and April, when prices are up to high-water mark.

When hens lay soft-shelled eggs, they continue to do so from the fact that they haven't the necessary material from which to form the shell, or they become excessively corpulent. Oyster shell should be fed, crushed up fine. See that they are required to scratch for all they find—the exercise will reduce the fat and get them down to a healthy condition.

The time to buy thoroughbred fowls is in the fall and winter, when the markets are overcrowded. The present mild weather has caused a stagnation in the markets and poultry is very cheap. If the weather was colder it would be of benefit to both poultry and game.

It will cost nearly $1 to keep a hen one year; that is when you have to buy the feed. Five hundred hens would cost $500. There are 365 days in the year. One hundred of these days the hens take to moult, and consequently cannot lay. This will leave 265 days for her work. A good hen lays every other day during this period. That would give us 132 eggs. Averaging up the high prices in winter, the eggs are worth 2 cents each during the 265 days. This will bring $2.64. One hundred and thirty-two eggs a year is not a big average, but a small one. I have hens that lay 200 eggs a year, and few that lay under 150, but we will not take big figures in our calculation. The manure from one fowl will make a bushel, and is worth not less than 50 cents. This, added to the $2.64, gives $3.14. That is not all; we have the hen left—she is worth $1 if she is a good one, or 50 cents if a common one. Suppose we sell her at 50 cents, and we still have a total of $3.64 at a cost of $1. Am I right in saying that a hen should net $2 per annum.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

Tobacco Considered As An Immoral Force.

Paper Read Before the Social Purity Conference by the County Superintendent of the Nicotine Department, Ohio W. C. T. U.

At the Lucas county Social Purity conference, held in Toledo this week, the following paper on "Tobacco as an Immoral Force" was read by Mrs. A. E. Edwards, county superintendent of the nicotine department of the Ohio W. C. T. U. A motion carried in the conference that the Bee be requested to publish the paper, with which request there is compliance with pleasure:

I may not be able to convince you that the use of tobacco is the worst of all the wicked habits that fallen humanity has acquired; but that it is a stepping stone to any or all of them, I think you will admit if you will consider the subject carefully.

Along with the agony of acquiring the taste for tobacco the boy learns to conceal his conduct from his parents and those interested in him. He becomes an expert in trickery and falsehood. The habit formed, the craving for narcotics becomes as strong in the boy as in the man; we have no right to expect that his powers of resistence are stronger. His revenue is uncertain. Theft is resorted to, in order to meet the cruel demand. Shop windows are entered on Sunday. Tools and pieces of iron are purloined and sold; sink spouts are cut for the lead pipe; household effects mysteriously find their way to junk shops, and we have found that boys have sometimes taken their own pet dog to the pound for the 25 cents his little life would bring. Small boys as thieves are arrested almost daily. Many of them are experts in crime. So far as I have been able to learn, all of these boys use tobacco.

All tobacco contains nicotine, which when thrown into the atmosphere by the smoker, adheres to every moist substance with which it comes in contact, doping our food and doing injury to the lungs and throats of innocent persons who are forced to breathe the vitiated air. Cigarettes are made from factory refuse and from cigar stubs picked up from the streets, contaminated with loathsome disease.

One of our temperance women had occasion to visit a large tobacco factory in Detroit; while there a man came in carrying a large sack, containing waste cigar ends. She remarked to the man, "It must have taken you a long time to collect so many." "O, no; I clean the spittoons for hotels and saloons."

Besides the poisonous nicotine, cigarettes contain saltpeter to sweeten the soured tobacco, tonica bean oil and whiskey to flavor it; opium is used to make it mild, thus laying the foundation for the opium habit; and arsenic to bleach the refuse pulp from which the paper wrappings are made.

All cigarette packages contain pictures, many of them are vile and cause the imagination to turn in wrong channels, leading to habits that undermine the physical constitution and deprave the character.

A gentleman who had been cured at the Keely institute, of the drink habit, told me that patients who entered that institution to be cured of the cigarette habit were found to have all the others' vices. They were the most difficult subjects to cure. The only case turned away from there as utterly helpless was a cigarette case.

So generally has the mischevious effect of tobacco become understood that the most enlightened nations are taking measures to restrict its use. Queen Victoria has forbidden it in or about Windsor. In Germany, France and in most of the states of our own union it is forbidden minors. Ohio has such a law, could it be enforced much crime and wretchedness would be avoided; but the dealer hides behind the child and trains him to evade the law.

Is it any wonder that so many grow up with a contempt for civil government and are unfit for American citizenship? The politician protects the dealer and our city officers dare not bring offenders to justice.

Small boys are dragged into the police court drunk; they are punished for drinking, but no attempt is made to find who furnished the liquor. Since it has become an offense for a boy to be allowed to enter a saloon, we have found club rooms fitted up behind book stores, barber shops, tailor shops and shoe stores. The beer is served from pitchers. Dice are thrown for cigars. Vicious literature engages our young man's attention at houses when his parents think he is in school.

Some of the more ambitious boys provide these club rooms for themselves; stray lumber is gathered from various sources and even fence boards change their occupation permanently.

When asked concerning the contents of a black bottle, our young man promptly replied "coal oil." Mother thinks it is coal oil, for surely "her boy" would neither drink beer nor tell a falsehood. Many Toledo saloons have pool rooms where boys are trained in vice. In Covington, Ky., parents have entered into a combine and employed council to prosecute dealers for selling tobacco to minors. In some cases fines have reached over $100.

Mary E. Hunt has said the "Star of hope in the temperance reform hangs over the school house." We appeal to parents to add the weight of their influence to that of the conscientious teacher to the end that the light of that star may not be dimmed. We have a law which compels teachers in the public schools to teach the child the effect of liquor, tobacco and opium upon his body. There are liquor dealers and their sympathizers on the board of education. Some of our teachers feel safe in ignoring this law, while one of our best teachers has been dismissed for faithfully teaching temperance, physiology according to schedule. It is the duty of every parent to insist upon the enforcement of this law; it is not enough to ask the child if he has been taught, but question him closely and find out how much he knows.

Parental duty does not end here. The teacher must be sustained in the discharge of her work and protected against the persecution of the liquor influence in politics. Fathers, looks well to the character of the men with whom you trust city government. They control the influence under which your boy passes on to manhood, and also that of other boys with whom yours will be associated in business later in life. You cannot afford to hold city official positions as small affairs. They come nearest your own door and must be kept clean.

The secular press must not be neglected. A newspaper will publish what its patrons want to read. When they contain articles representing the cigarette as the taking thing for ladies' teas and the one thing needful to show off a pretty hand and render a young lady bewitching to the eyes of young men, lose no time in letting the editor know you do not want such demoralizing sentiments to enter your home.

Christian ministers, we appeal to you to sound this chord of reform from your pulpits. The body cannot be preserved a fit temple for the Holy Ghost when it is saturated with tobacco juice and poisoned with nicotine. It cannot be claimed that all talents have gained other like talents while right here in Ohio three and one-half million dollars annually go up in smoke. A large proportion of this revenue is drawn from those who occupy the pews before you. The Christian, the father, has no right by example to cause the younger and weaker to offend.

Finally, Christian workers, join Asa's prayer and call upon the Lord for help: "It is nothing for the Lord to help, whether with many or with them that have no power. Help us, O Lord our God, for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude. Let not man prevail against thee."

A. E. EDWARDS.

The Sunken Cheek,

Spare, thin, or undeveloped parts, filled out by LEAURELLE OIL BALM, nature's wonder for skin, complexion and flesh. Prevents tendency to Wrinkles, Ageing or Withering of the skin, or drying up of the flesh. Puts new life and youthful glow into the complexion. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists. Large size prepaid by express on receipt of $1.00.
E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

Rough on Toothache. Gives instant relief. 15c.

GRAY HAIR

Gradually restored by WELLS' HAIR BALSAM to original color; elegant tonic dressing, 50c., $1.00, Druggists, or $1.00 size prepaid by express for $1.00. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

It's Just Lovely,

delightful, because it dries in instantly; pure, clean, colorless, does not grease nor soil silks, satins, gloves or finest fabric. Such is LEAURELLE OIL BALM. If your hands become rough, dry or feverish from household work or exposure, one application of LEAURELLE OIL BALM will soften and smooth the skin at once. You need not wash it off nor cover the hands. Elegant for Chafes, Irritated Skin; nice after shaving. 50c. and $1.00, Druggists.

That Cute Little Tin Box

of ROUGH ON CORNS SALVE AND PLASTERS contains 2 or 3 Corn Plasters cut ready for use; also, in the bottom of each box is an improved Corn Salve. This convenient combination, known as ROUGH ON CORNS SALVE AND PLASTERS, sells for 10c. at Druggists, or mailed. Accept no other.
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THE ONLY CURE
For Nervous Prostration, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Insomnia Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in either sex. They make new healthy blood restore the Nervous System, and bring the roseate flush of health to the FADED cheek. Sufferers from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood or Past Errors, should at once take DR. HOBB'S Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Renewer. 50 cents a vial. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail.
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SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY.
HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., SAN FRANCISCO or CHICAGO.
FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
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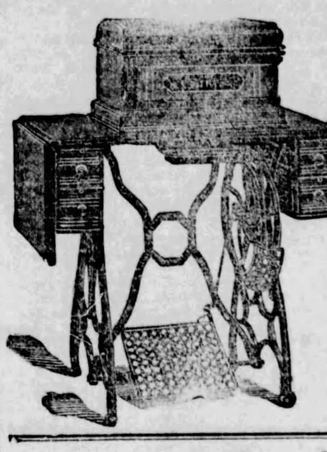

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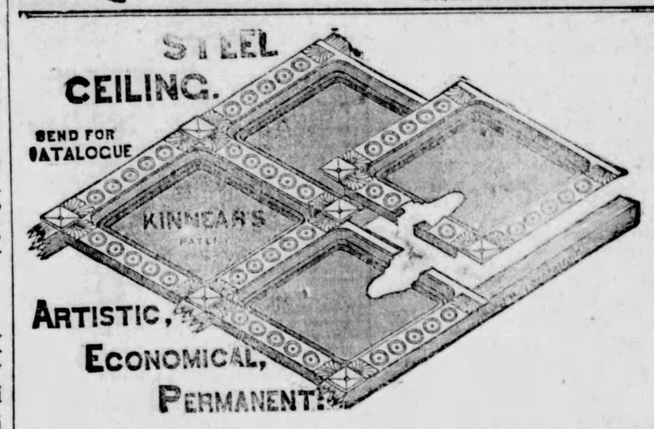

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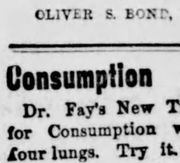
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PLAYED THE DETECTIVE.

A Foxy English Forger on a Trip,

Who Refused to be Taken In by an Officer.

He Forged to the Extent of a Hundred Thousand and Would Not Fall Into a Trap Set to Catch Him.

It was about a year ago when Edgar Allen Johnson was sitting, on a May afternoon, in the private room of his office in Exchange court, in the city of Liverpool, says the Boston Globe.

In the eyes of the commercial world Mr. Johnson was a rich man. In the eyes of his confidential clerk and himself his firm was on the brink of ruin.

Mr. Johnson got into his light overcoat, drew on his gloves in the calm, gentlemanly way in which he did most things, took up his hat and stick, went down stairs, and leisurely entered a hansom, which he directed to a certain house in James street.

Mr. Johnson, having instructed the cabby to wait, threaded the tortuous maze of passages which led to the sanctuary where Levi & Co. transacted their mighty business and made their piles of gold.

After a few preliminary remarks—in which, as his name, calling, and place of business were chiefly concerned, Mr. Johnson did not find it necessary to employ his inventive talent—he proceeded to enter into the particulars of his projected business with Levi & Co.

"I have been in the habit of shipping cotton from Alexandria by the vessels of Jones & Co.; but if you, gentlemen, can see your way to make me the necessary advances on cargoes, I propose transferring my business to your firm.

"At present I have 2,000 bales of cotton ready to ship here from Alexandria, for which I want an advance of 20,000 pounds.

"This only, of course, on your receipt of the usual bills of lading from Alexandria; and," with a courtly bow, "should you desire to make any inquiries regarding the standing of my firm, etc., I trust that you will find all things satisfactory."

"We know your firm well by reputation, Mr. Johnson," said Mr. Levi, "though we have not had the pleasure of knowing you personally until to-day."

"Then," said Mr. Dorrell, "after due inquiries—which—in your case, Mr. Johnson, are a mere matter of form—we shall be pleased to make you the required advance on receipt of the formal bills of lading from our agents in Alexandria."

That night Mr. Johnson had important business which detained him in his private office until the small hours of the morning.

He was writing, not in his usual rapid and continuous style, but laboriously and haltingly. Had you stood behind his chair for a second, you would have seen that he was carefully copying a signature which read thus: "Abdul Pinero."

Mr. Johnson took his leave, and repaired to his office, where he told one of his clerks, in a preoccupied tone, to address an envelope to Messrs. Levi & Co. He subsequently placed in this envelope the forged bill of lading, and sealed it up.

Then he wrote a long, gossipy letter to a friend in Alexandria—an easy-going, "head-in-the clouds"kind of fellow, who would suspect nothing—and in a postcript asked him, as a special favor, to post the enclosed letter for him in Alexandria on the day when the ship Estrella was "cleared."

Three weeks later Mr. Johnson was again in Messrs. Levi & Co.'s office. The bills of lading had been received, and all preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged and the necessary documents as to interest having been duly signed. Mr. Levi drew his check book towards him and signed a check for £20,000.

The Estrella was signalled in due course and Messrs. Levi & Co. dispatched a clerk to the docks for the ship's papers.

The captain was on deck as the clerk, who was named Davis, crossed the gangway.

"Rather a heavy cargo this time, haven't you?"

"No lighter than usual."

"But," said Davis, with an air of surprise, "you have got 20,000 bales of cotton on board from Pinero & Co."

"Haven't a bale of cotton on board," returned the captain.

Davis made his way back to his employers' office, and with considerable trepidation informed them of the non-arrival of the expected cargo. Dorrell turned pale, and Levi became perfectly green.

A hurried telegram was dispatched to the agents in Alexandria, and in the course of a few hours the answer was flashed back:

"No such consignment dispatched to you. Some mistake."

In five minutes Mr. Levi was driving furiously up in Exchange street, where, it is needless to say, he did not find Mr. Johnson, nor did he find any one connected with the firm. The door leading to the offices was locked, and a card neatly tacked on it, bearing the inscription:

"On the continent for an indefinite period."

Upon arriving in James street, Mr. Levi was in a state of agonized rage and excitement baffling description. Mr. Dorrell sat for a few minutes pale and silent, but in all firms of two or more partners there is usually one who acts, and in this firm Mr. Dorrell was always the one who acted.

"We had better send for Bolton," he said at last, and Bolton, the celebrated detective, was sent for.

* * * * *

Two men were lounging, one hot August evening, on the veranda of the Fonda Alameda, at Malaga. Both were smoking, and from their conversation they were evidently recent acquaintances.

"Yes," the elder of the two men was saying, with a strong American twang, "I am traveling for pleasure. I've made a pretty tall sum in mining, and I mean to enjoy myself. I intend running pretty well over Europe during the next month. I don't take sudden fancies, now, as a rule," he went on, "but I've taken a fancy to you. I like your sort. What did you say your name was?"

"I didn't say," aswered the other, in clear, high-bred tones; "but my name is Frederick Steyne."

"Thank you. Mine is Kemp—Josiah Washington Kemp—at your service. Here's my card. You are an Englishman, I calculate?"

"Yes. You are an American, I presume?"

"That's so. Josiah Washington Kemp, of New York city, United States. I guess you are traveling for pleasure, too, Mr. Steyne?"

"Well, no," said the person addressed, carefully selecting a fresh cigar: "I am only here on a little matter of business. A relative of mine—an uncle, in fact—died here lately, and left me a small fortune. I thought of starting a business, either here or in Seville."

"Look here, Steyne, my boy," said Mr. Kemp, one afternoon as they sat in the shady veranda, "I have an idea."

"I've been thinking," went on Mr. Kemp. "You say you've never seen much of Madrid. Neither have I, and I guess it's an interesting little place. Why shoudn't we take a run up there together; not straight up, but doing all the places of interest on the way?"

"My dear sir," said Mr. Steyne, blowing a tiny curl of smoke into the air as he spoke, "you have misunderstood me, I fear. The little sum my uncle left me though a fortune to me, does not admit of such extravagance as you mention, much as I should enjoy the trip."

"Pooh!" broke in the other brusquely, "don't let's have any nonsense. My dear Fred, I've more money than I know what to do with. Let me do the thing. It's flat enough traveling alone, and I tell you I don't know when I've felt so drawn to any one before."

Mr. Steyne made no further objections. They did start the next day, and they certainly had a royal time. They went from Malaga to Granada, Cordova, Seville, Badajoz, Ciudad-Real and Toledo, and took countless other places en route.

Finally they arrived at Madrid and took up their quarters at the Fonda de Paris, in the Puerta del Sol.

On the second day after their arrival in the Spanish capital Mr. Kemp, who had been out for some time, entered the cool, marble-tiled apartment, where his traveling companion was stretched on two chairs, with a cigar between his lips and a small glass of curacoa at his elbow, and said in accents of pleased surprise:

"Now, isn't this the most fortunate thing? I've just had this—holding out an open letter—sent to me from Toledo. It's from an old friend of mine, he's been yachting about for the past few months, and is going to put in at Bayonne.

"He's very anxious I should meet him there, and take a short cruise, and when he hears that we are together he'll be just as pleased to see you. Let me see now," running his eye over the letter. "We'll have just about time to get up there by the time he arrives. We'll start at once. He says he has some very pretty girls on board, too,"

But Fred's mind was made up, apparently. Malaga, and not Bayonne, was his destination, and not all the American's persuasions had any effect upon his determination.

"But hang it all, why not?" said Mr. Kemp, in exasperated tones, as he sat astride on a chair, leaning his chin on the back and looking puzzled and mortified.

"Shall I tell you?" said the other, settling himself once more comfortably in his chair and leisurely lighting a fresh cigar. "I think you'll admit that my reasons are very good ones. Have a cigar?"

"No," impatiently. "Well, your reasons?"

Mr. Steyne examined the end of his cigar attentively, and then said, fixing his clear eyes on his companion:

"I am indebted to you for a very enjoyable trip—I think quite the most enjoyable trip I ever had. I think I may say I shall never forget you, and should we meet again, which, unhappily is, I fear, a remote chance, I trust we may renew our hitherto very pleasant intercourse."

"Yes, yes, that's all very well," interrupted Mr. Kemp, with a wave of his hand. "But it's not to the point."

"I'm coming to that," said the other tranquilly. "Unforseen accidents sometimes happen. Your friend's yacht, for instance, might take a run over to England—while I was on board. Now the climate of England doesn't suit me. That is one reason. The other reason is this. I like you—nay, I am fond of you, as Mr. Kemp, the American in Spain—but," in slow deliberate tones, "I don't think I should like you quite so well as Mr. Bolton, the detective, across the frontier!"

Mr. Kemp, or rather Mr. Bolton, left Madrid within an hour, but he did not join his friends at Bayonne.

LIFE OF A BUCCANEER.

Rules and Regulations Which They Obey.

Desertion, the Greatest Crime Among the Pirates, is Always Punished by Certain Death.

The customs and regulations most commonly observed on board a buccaneer are worth noting. Every pirate captain, doubtless, had his own set of rules; but there were certain traditional articles that seem to have been generally adopted. The captain had a state cabin, a double vote at elections, a double share of booty. On some vessels it was the captain who decided what direction to sail in; but this and other matters of moment were often settled by a vote of the company, the captain's vote counting for two. The officers had a share and a half, or a share and a quarter, of the plunder, and the sailors one share each. Booty was divided with scrupulous care and marooning was the penalty of attempting to defraud the general company if only to the amount of a gold piece or a dollar. Every man had a full vote in every affair of importance.

Arms were always to be clean and fit for service, and desertion of the ship or quarters in battle was punished with death. On Roberts' ship, a man who was crippled in battle received $800 out of the common stock and a proportionate sum was awarded for lesser hurts. Lowther allowed £150 for the loss of a limb, and other captains instituted a sort of a tariff for wounds, which extended to ears, fingers and toes. In chase or battle the captain's power was absolute. He who first spied a sail, if she proved to be a prize, was entitled to the best pair of pistols on board her over and above his divided. These pistols were greatly coveted and a pair would sell for as much as £30 from one pirate to another. In their own commonwealth the pirates were reported to have been severe upon the point of honor, and among Roberts' crew it was the practice to slit the ears or nose of any sailor found guilty of robbing his fellow.

Such feeble interest as now attaches to what was once the formidable fame of the pirates is not even aesthetic, it is merely comic. No imaginative essayist discusses piracy as a fine art; but Paul Jones is resurrected as the hero of a musical burlesque. Poor Paul! And he is almost the only one of the whole buccaneering race whose story discovers a trace of the legendary gallantry of piracy. Paul, whose father had been head gardener to Lord Selkirk, plundered the Selkirk mansion of its plate, which he subsequently returned in a parcel to Lady Selkirk, with a letter of polite apology.—National Review.

A USEFUL CADAVER.

It Is Made to Serve the Purpose of Opium Smugglers.

A remarkable smuggling story was related to a correspondent of the Portland Oregonian by a reliable resident of National City recently. According to the story, a corpse was brought across the line from Mexico, ostensibly to be shipped to relatives in San Francisco. It was not examined very closely, as the mourners would have resented too close an inspection of the dead body, but the informant happened to be there and his curiosity was aroused. He therefore investigated.

No sooner was the solemn procession well away from the line than it changed its course, and, instead of going toward San Diego, went rapidly toward the east, climbed the hills until it reached Otta Mesa, and stopped at a house where the coffin was taken in. It was by this time growing dark, and the person who was following it was puzzled how to continue his investigations. He rode boldly up to the corral and put up his horse. The occupants of the house were too busy to notice his arrival. He then walked to the house and looked through the window cautiously. He saw the whole crowd of mourners busily engaged in taking out small tin boxes of opium from the cadaver and piling them on the table. The observer, feeling that he already knew too much for his own good, and fearful of detection, went quietly to the corral, saddled his broncho and departed.

He knows the names of the parties, but will not disclose them. He said, however, that the procession was composed of Mexicans, and the house where the supposed corpse was taken belonged to an American.

The costume worn by the Greek women is seldom bought ready made. It is usualy either made by the wearers themselves or has come to them by inheritance. A handsome costume is an expensive purchase. The chemise, long enough for a skirt, is very richly embroidered about the bottom in silk, and the two jackets of white cloth are elaborate. These are sleeveless, but a fine pair of embroidered sleeves makes a separate part of the dress. Silver ornaments for the head, neck and arms, a red apron, a sash and a gauze veil complete the costume. The last named items are luxuries, however, and vary according to the means. Rich maidens braid long strings of coins into their tresses, and at a country dance, where the costume is seen in its full splendor, the eyes of the suitor are as much attracted by the back view as by the face of the fair creatures. For every day use nearly all women of every age wear a handkerchief over the head, and they are for the most part manufactured in Greece.

NO ROMANCE IN HER SOUL.

"I lifted a mass of iron weighing 300 pounds at the store to-day," boasted Sunway. "Did you?" replied his wife, admiringly. "Now see if you can lift a couple of hods of coal from the cellar."—Puck.

John B. Stanborn, an attorney of Stockport, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

BURIED IN THE SAND.

How Geronimo Fooled the Cavalry.

Ambushed on the Open Plains.

Whatever May Be Said of the Chieftain, He Was Certainly Possessed of Great Strategy.

I saw Geronimo and a dozen of his Apaches do something in Arizona, in 1887, says a correspondent, which I never would have believed possible had I not witnessed it with my own eyes.

The Apaches are unquestionably the most dreaded tribe of Indians on the continent. They are tougher, more enduring, and more unconquerable than any other of their race. An Apache can lope up the side of a mountain with the thermometer marking 120 degrees, and when he reaches the top he won't show a drop of extra perspiration, nor will he breathe a whit faster than when he started. He will go for days without a morsel of food or a drop of water; he will live on snakes, mice, and refuse, or, if the worst comes to the worst, will shoot his horse and eat what he wants of him raw. Set out to pursue a band of Apache raiders, and if they are hard pressed they will separate, each for himself, so that the only way to keep up the pursuit is to follow them individually, in which case the Apache is sure to have the best end of the contract. When the hunt is over the dusky miscreants will come together at some point 20 or 30 or more miles away.

There were 25 of us cavalrymen, returning from one of our fruitless pursuits of the terrible Geronimo. Our horses were worn out and so were we. It was one of the hottest days I have ever known in that throbbing furnace of a country. We had several miles of baked alkali plain still to traverse before reaching the fort, where we could secure shade and water, and what we needed most of all else—rest.

Whew! but it was hot. Had not the air been perfectly dry neither man nor beast could have stood it. The metal-work on our guns was so heated that no one could bear to touch it with the naked hand. The air shimmered and throbbed as it does over a newly plowed field at noontide of a summer day.

North, east, south and west was one level stretch of plain, on which not a tree, shrub, or even blade of grass grew. Far to the westward could be seen the outlines of the fort, oddly distorted through the quivering atmosphere, but in every other direction was the naked burning desert.

We were strung along for a distance of several hundred yards. In fact, there was a squad of five horsemen much farther than that to the rear. All the animals were plodding slowly through the sand, which it seemed to me was hot enough to roast eggs, their heads drooping, while we were simply enduring it, grimly closing our teeth, holding out to reach the past.

Was there anything to be apprehended from Geronimo? Could we old campaigners be entrapped? Low, level sand on every hand. Well, right there in the midst of that flaming plain, with its horrible sandy waste, in which no spear of grass could find root, that frightful chieftain and his Apaches ambuscaded us. It sounds incredible, but it is a fact.

Suddenly I heard ride-firing at the rear. It had a dull, odd sound, but it was close at hand, and as I turned in the saddle I saw that the squad furthest away were engaged in a desperate fight with a party of Indians, who were on foot, shooting, striking, and darting hither and thither like so many demons.

We instantly wheeled and hurried back as fast as we could to the help of our comrades, but before we could reach them three saddles were emptied, and Geronimo and his warriors were scurrying across the plain at a speed greater than any to which we could force our exhausted ponies, who sank to their fetlocks at every step. We gave them a parting volley which wounded several, but they managed to limp off with the help of others, and all were soon beyond danger. I don't know how far they traveled off over that burning desolation, but it may have been many miles, for they were capable of doing it if they chose.

Those Apaches must have discovered our approach while we were a good way off. Knowing we were on our return to the post, they could easily calculate where we would pass. They then burrowed in the sand, covering themselves entirely with the blistering particles, so that only their snake-like eyes peered forth. Thus we passed within a few rods of them without suspecting their presence.

In conversing with Gen. Crook about the extraordinary incident that old campaigner smiled and replied:

"I am not surprised; I have seen them do the same thing myself; but the Apache is the only Indian that can do it."

BOYBANDITS.

The Young "Buccaneers of Williamsburg.

An Organized Gang of Boy Thieves Who Aspired to be Dime Novel Heroes.

New York, March 26.—A gang of young thieves who have robbed more than one hundred business places in Williamsburg were arrested this week and committed to Raymond Street jail by Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue police court. The culprits are Bertie Beach, of No. 228 Lee avenue; Berthold Rothman, of South Eighth street and Wythe avenue; John Schultz, of Liberty avenue and Bergen street, and Fred Kemmell, of No. 243 Heywood street, Williamsburg. They occupied a furnished room at No. 774 Grand street, Williamsburg, and began their criminal career two months ago, when they left their homes.

The attention of Detective Carroll, of the Graham avenue police station was called to the actions of Rothman near a dry goods store in Grand street, near Graham avenue, on Saturday night. He followed the boy to Mrs. Amelia Bederbeck's house, No. 774 Grand street, from whom the boys had rented a furnished room. In the room the detective found Rothman's companions, with a lot of wearing apparel besides, and enough groceries to stock a store.

Beach broke down and confessed. He said that he and his companions had been robbing tradesmen for nearly two months. Their method was for two of them to go into a store and, while one held the attention of the salesman, the other would steal whatever he could lay his hands on. Beach, Schultz and Kemmell said that Rothman had induced them to leave their homes. They worked under his direction, and he had given them the title of the "Buccaneers of Williamsburg."

The boys, with all their plunder, were taken to the police station and held for vagrancy. When they were arraigned in court they assumed a defiant attitude, and Rothman, who acted as spokesman, said, "We've got nothin' to say."

The plunder which was found in their room was valued at more than $75.

I saw Rothman in the prisoner's pen before he was taken to jail.

"It's bad enough to be jugged," said the young desperado, "but when them fellers puts everything on my shoulders I'm going to kick. See? I never told them to run away from home. I've runned away from home half a dozen times and know something of the world. I've been on the Refuge on Blackwell's Island, and that's more than them fellows have had. It's all right, only if that copper hadn't watched me last night I wouldn't be here. We were doing well, an' I was going' to git together enough money an' give them fellows the slip an' go west. Look at the stuff we got. We worked everything like a daisy. I've stolen things right under the eyes of the coppers, an' they didn't see me either. They wouldn't seen me last night, only I was too near the door. It's all right, though, an' I'll take my medicine. I took it before. It's no use worryin' about it. We're jugged and that's all there is to it. But if them fellows say I told them to run away from home they lie, an' I'll slug 'em if they keep it up."

A search among the things stolen by the thieves revealed two revolvers and several knives.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? DO YOU

MAKE IT KNOWN THROUGH THE BEE'S GREAT WANT

MEDIUM

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY ABLE TO take care of horse and do chores around the house. Inquire 2369 Robinwood ave. 75

WANTED—MAN TO RUN A PLANER; must be competent to run matcher and surfacer. Address G. 68, Bee office. 76

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT hardware man; unless you have good references do not apply. The Stollberg & Clapp Co., corner Cherry and Huron sts. 78

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 70, West Acton, Mass. 23mch1m-wed-sat

WANTED—MAN TO WORK IN SMALL country place; German, with some knowledge of gardening preferred; might employ a man and wife if the wife understands cooking and general housework. Address, with full particulars, Ed. S. Riggs, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER. D. S. Applegate, 42 Jefferson street, Toledo, Ohio. 78

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL OUR goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars and reference address Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 29feb3m

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, ONE who understands gardening and care of stock. Apply to Mrs. A. E. Messinger, No. 2916 Cherry street. 82

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell Baking Powder to the retail grocery trade. We put our goods up in Glass Rolling Pins. We pay not less than $75 a month salary and expenses, or 25 per cent. commission. We want men who are now on the road to carry as a side line. Good opportunity for clerks and others who want to get on the road. Write for particulars; send stamp. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 767 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 27feb1m-p

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; good wages to right party. Apply to Mrs. N. L. Ries, 222 Erie street, between Jefferson and Madison. 75

WANTED—AT ONCE, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; Mrs. W. H. Cray, 2344 Monroe, between Parkwood and Collingwood. 83

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 329 Columbia st. 83

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 133 10th street, between Monroe and Jefferson. 83

WANTED—GIRL FOR DINING ROOM work at St. James Hotel, corner Summit and Lagrange streets. 24mch2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; no washing. Mrs. D. S. Applegate, 1620 Madison street, corner of 17th street. 83

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; good wages; references required. Apply at J. L. Barrett's, corner First and Cherry street, East Toledo. 82

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK AT Hotel Morcher, Tiffin, Ohio. 82

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO ADVERTISE Buckeye Soap; part must be able to speak German; salary paid. Call at 646 Indiana avenue. 82

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, LAUNdress and a kitchen girl at the Aubry House, 417-419 Oak street. 82

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 1824 Franklin avenue. 81

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK AT TAILoring. 908 Cherry street. 81

WANTED—GOOD DISHWASHER; GOOD wages will be paid to the right party. Call at 424 Monroe street. 81

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must bring good references. Mrs. Geo. H. Beckwith, 228 18th street. 21mch3

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL at 1418 Cherry street. Dr. C. F. Roulet. 80

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSE MAID; none but those of experience need apply. Call 318 Chestnut street. 78

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED woman cook; no washing, good wages. Call 710 Madison street. 78

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework. Call at 2045 Vermont ave. 79

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework; between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply at once. 301 Indiana ave. 77

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; reference required. Call at 111 13th street. 77

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, YOUNG GIRL for general housework. 226 Floyd street. 78

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Enquire 1461 Huron street. Mrs. G. M. Baker. 78

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Call 1608 Jefferson street. 77

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 44-46-48 St. Clair street. 77

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. Inquire 1315 Adams street. 76

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 528 Bush street. 76

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING room girl or boy at The Oliver House. 77

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT 1429 Superior street; good wages paid. 77

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; to a good competent housekeeper good wages will be paid. Mrs. S. A. Court, 336 16th street. 76

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 325 21st street. 76

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; protestant preferred; family three adults; good wages to competent person; references required. Apply Robinwood avenue, 5th house off Monroe street. 81

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer and froner; good wages to right party. Call at 1117 Madison street. Mrs. L. Frank. 76

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in small family; German preferred. 1326 Huron street. 75

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LADY shirt maker. Address Lock Box No. 174, Bryan, Ohio. 75

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and ironer; no washing to do. Apply at once. 2065 Ashland avenue, corner Floyd streets. 74

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO housework in white family of three persons. Call at 2848 Summit avenue, North Toledo. 76

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—1-2 OF 506 ADAMS STREET, front show window, artificial, natural gas and incandescent light; rent reasonable for location. The Singer Mfg. Co. 21mch6p

FOR RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES ON Indiana avenue, 7 rooms, cellar, wall, and cistern; in a good neighborhood; will be ready by April 1st. C. Peck, 9 Michigan street, near Washington street. 24mch3p

HOUSE FOR RENT FOR MAN AND wife without family. Enquire 521 Huron street, between Oak and Beech. 24mch6p

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 2029 HEWEY street, five doors from Woodruff avenue; 6 rooms, cellar, yard, well, cistern, etc., $14 per month. Enquire of J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street. 22mch6p

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1ST, THE brick dwelling No. 1818 Adams street; 10 rooms, bath, etc.; small barn, natural gas from Northwestern line, $25. Enquire at 916 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE CORNER Ashland avenue and Fulton street, $23 per month. Enquire of J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street. 22mch6p

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LITTLE SKY TERRIER DOG. Answers to the name of Sport. Finder please return to A. J. Machen, 339 Batavia street, and receive reward. 21mch6p

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—FLAT OR SMALL COTTAGE in good condition, 10 minutes walk from Summit and Monroe streets. Address G. 70, care Bee. 78

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WALBRIDGE avenue, near Broadway, 9 rooms, cellar, sewerage, city water and both gases. Price, $3,000. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON DETROIT AVE., near Forrer street, for $900—cottage of 5 rooms and good lot. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST WOODruff avenue for $5,000; location first class; house has 9 rooms and cellar, with all modern conveniences. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MISSOURI ST., near Lenk street, having 6 rooms and barn, with lot 30x104; will sell for $1,325. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE FOR $1,600, DESIRably located on West Washington street, near Forest avenue, 8 rooms, cellar, good well and cistern. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON GERMANIA ST., near Clark street, for $1,400; has 8 rooms with cellar, well and cistern; will sell on monthly payments. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BANCROFT ST., near Kent street, double frame with 7 rooms and cellar each side; will sell reasonably. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED on Ashland avenue; lot 75 feet front; price $5,500. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON LOWER SUMmit street, has 9 rooms, large cellar and all modern conveniences; price $3,500; terms reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—DESIRABLY LOcated on Monroe street; has 10 rooms, conveniently arranged and everything modern; price $6,000. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON LOCUST ST., near Superior street, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; price reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON ERIE STREET, near Magnolia street, has 7 rooms, well arranged; price $2,500; see us for particulars. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON FREDERICK street, near Cherry, one-story, 6 rooms; price reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE, on Oakwood avenue, 9 rooms, partly hardwood finish; excellent location; lot 40x133; price $2,700. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WALNUT ST., near Yates street, has 6 rooms, well and cistern, good fruit and shade trees, desirable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST WASHington street, near Ewing street, well located, 6 rooms, $1,200. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON INDIANA AVE., near Division street, for $3,600; has 10 rooms, lot 35 feet front. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON HURON STREET near Bush street, partly hard-wood finish, has 10 rooms and cellar; location good; price $2,800. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—DOUBLE BRICK, on Erie street, 9 rooms each side; well rented; price $6,500. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MORRIS ST., a short distance from Union Depot; well built brick of 7 rooms; price reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND saloon on liberal terms, now occupied by J. M. Jacoby, No. 33 Summit street; selling on account of ill health. Call or address as above. 7mch1m-p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE small houses on South street, Toledo, O., on line of electric road; will sell on monthly payments or any way to suit purchaser; would take team of good horses; will sell all together or separate. Address Lock Box 5, Bowling Green, O. 17mch6

FOR SALE—12 ACRES IN PERRYSBURG; good gardening ground, all under-drained; one acre in orchard; good well; will sell at bargain. D. M. Morse, Perrysburg, O. 17mch12p

FARM FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT farm located about three miles northeast of Perrysburg, known as the Pillliod farm, being the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26, town 3, U. S. R., Wood county; two story frame house, nearly new; barn and outbuildings, well and cistern; will sell for $7,000; reasonable terms of payments; contains 80 acres more or less. Chas J. Kirschner & Co. 18mch12

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 847 DIVISION street, near Indiana avenue, can be bought for $950 cash; must be sold at once; it is very cheap. Enquire J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street. 22mch6p

FOR SALE—GROCERY, STOCK, BUILDing and ground; location first class; good reason for selling. Call or address J. F. Bitter, Ironville, Ohio, Front street, near W. & L. E. Depot. 22mch6p

FOR SALE—BALL PARK PRIVILEGES, consisting of score card, cushion and fence advertising; bids received for each or all three; all bids must be in by April 9th; terms half cash, balance June 15th. Address J. W. Gunnels, City. 22mch6p

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT corner Ashland avenue and Fulton street, $3,500 in easy payments will buy it. Enquire of J. Cooper Price, No. 314 Michigan street. 22mch6p

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—AN incubator; can hatch seven hundred eggs at one hatching; everything complete with boiler and stove ready for business. Enquire of John Whal, 23 St. Clair, corner Perry street. 22mch6p

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS STREET, A small stock of boots and shoes; doing a nice cash business. Address C. B., Bee office. 23mch6p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—2040 FRANKlin avenue; lot 75 feet front; house contains modern improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Will be sold at reasonable price and terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to W. C. Crabbs, Boody House Block. 4dec-tf

FOR SALE—BEST LOCATED GROCERY, in connection with meat market, in city; sales all cash; good reason for sale. Address G. 83, care Bee. 24mch6p

FOR SALE—18 FEET ON ST. CLAIR street, near Perry, running back to Swan street, with 2-story frame building; 40x120 on St. Clair street, near Perry, with 3-story brick building, at a bargain and long time; I want offer for above property; 80 feet on Dorr street; 80 feet on Wisconsin street, near Detroit avenue, very cheap; 50x120 on Dorr street, new cottage of 6 rooms, well, cistern, and barn; 50x105 corner Washington and 16th streets, very desirable and cheap; 80x100 corner Missouri and 15th streets, modern house of 10 rooms, barn, etc.; houses and lots in all parts of the city. Inquire of E. L. Valsis, No. 308 Superior street, Law Building. 23mch1m

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms; also two unfurnished rooms with use of bath. Apply 28 Ontario street, between Monroe and Washington. 21mch6p

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for a gentleman; two gases and use of bath; references required. Call at 705 Adams street, near Erie. 24mch3p

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room; five minutes walk to Summit street. 904 South 11th street, corner Illinois. 24mch4p

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board if desired, at 322 Michigan street, opposite High School. 24mch6p

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, well furnished; bath room, both gases (N. W.) hot and cold water; small private family; suitable for two gentlemen; references required. Enquire at No. 121 Tenth street. 13feb-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Inquire 723 Cherry street. 22mch6p

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND board for man and wife; prefer private family; references exchanged. Address, giving terms and location, G. 82, Bee office. 24mch3p

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 13feb-tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework or second work. Address G. 67, Bee office. 75

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had several years experience, position as typewriter, cashier or copyist. Address W. 12, care Bee. 78

WANTED—POSITION AS OFFICE HELP or bookkeeper, by a good reliable young man. Address G. 79, Bee office. 81

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in hardware business or shoe store; speaks German and English; age 20 years. Address F. G. Swartz, Stoney Ridge, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A STEADY temperate countryman by the day; no objection to the country. Address G. 77, Bee office. 81

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 19 as clerk in some store; have had experience in grocery work. Address G. 76, care Bee. 81

WANTED — SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by one that understands all kinds of housework, cooking a specialty. Address G. 73, care Bee. 80

WANTED—SITUATION BY ONE WHO is an expert accountant and has had 20 years experience in business; references are first class; none but a good situation will be accepted. Address F. V. M., care Parks & Barber, attys., city. 80

WANTED—SITUATION BY MIDDLEaged lady as housekeeper for widower without large family or to nurse invalid ladies. Address G. 74, Bee office. 80

WANTED—SEWING IN PRIVATE FAMilies; cut by the Taylor system. Address G. 75, Bee office. 80

WANTED—PERMANENT POSITION BY a young lady who is trustworthy and reliable; am an experienced clerk; references given. Address G. 72, Bee office. 78

WANTED—A PLACE TO DO GENERAL housework in small family or second work. Call or address 1004 West Broadway, Toledo, Ohio. 80

WANTED — SITUATION AS VEST maker; experienced; can work on coats or pants. Address 1004 West Broadway, Toledo. 80

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN; like to do steady employment of any kind; well posted in city; 19 years of age. Address G. 71, Bee office. 78

WANTED—POSITION AS TRIMMER BY young lady. A. M., Wauseon, Ohio. 78

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPer, bill clerk or entry clerk in a business of some kind; is willing to invest money. Address Box 385, Toledo, O. 77

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 22 with good references; speaks German and English; has had several years experience in the shoe business. Address F. W. Z., general delivery, city. 77

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING to do or work by the day. Address 397 Missouri street. 78

WANTED—A PLACE AT ONCE IN A grocery store or butcher shop; I am willing to do any honorable kind of work. Address W. F., 1414 East Washington street. 75

ORGANIST—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent gentleman desires a position as organist. Address "Handel," Bee office. 75

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING TO take home. Call or address Mrs. Allen, 553 Wisconsin street. 75

WANTED—A PLACE AS COOK ON dredge or sand boat by a woman who is good cook and can furnish references. G. 81, Bee office. 82

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 21 years, willing to do any kind of work; good references. Address William Jane, 610 Ontario street. 75

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. Sums to suit. Arlon E. Wilson, Yeager Block, Madison street, near Super